Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864. NUMBER 134.

WANTED—Employment for a ... light team ...

WANTED—A good young horse, gentle, not afraid of the cars ...

WANTED—Real Estate. A good-sized Lot ...

WANTED—By a German girl of good education, a place in a private family ...

WANTED—$10 to $20 per day. Parties wishing to engage in a safe and profitable business ...

WANTED—A smart, active man of good address ...

WANTED—At Galloway's Packing House, 456 State street, a good Foreman ...

WANTED—An experienced Bank Book-keeper ... Address P. O. Box 3686 ...

WANTED—A Girl, German preferred, as a companion ... Inquire at 147 Randolph st.

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced girl to cook, wash and iron ... Call at 302 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A thorough engineer and machinist to run and keep in repair a country engine ... J. B. McGINNIS ...

WANTED—To rent, a Cottage House, furnished or unfurnished ...

WANTED—Country Board by a gentleman and his wife ...

WANTED—To rent immediately a Cottage or part of a house ...

WANTED—Book-keepers, Clerks, Porters, Drivers, &c. ...

WANTED—A situation as Governess ...

WANTED—An honest, active, intelligent young man ...

WANTED—Two veterans in Uncle Sam's service wish to open a correspondence ...

WANTED—Board within the district of the Ogden School ...

WANTED—By a good Photographer, a situation ...

WANTED—Correspondence. By a young veteran ...

WANTED—Correspondence. Two gay young soldiers in the Army of the ...

WANTED—A situation in a wholesale or retail house ...

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-tenders ...

WANTED—A Home, by a young man in a private christian family ...

WANTED—Situations for a man in a grocery house ...

WANTED—One hundred men to make from $25 to $100 a week ...

WANTED—A two-horse express wagon ...

WANTED—An intelligent Protestant Girl ... Call at No. 13 Harmon Court, Chicago.

WANTED—A competent Prescription Clerk at KIMBALL & CO'S Drug store, 133 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A boy to learn the Drug business. Apply at 281 State street.

WANTED—A situation as traveling agent ...

WANTED—A situation by a young man with two years experience ...

WANTED—A young man acquainted with the English, German and ... languages ...

WANTED—By an American Widow Lady, a situation as housekeeper ...

WANTED—A furnished room for two gentlemen ...

WANTED—To purchase for cash a part interest in some ... business ... P. O. Box 1028.

WANTED—The citizens of Chicago to cut down their tailor's bill ...

WANTED—A girl to do the entire housework in a family of two persons ...

WANTED—Employment—$75 a month. Agents wanted ...

WANTED—A Watchmaker, to go in the country ...

WANTED—An Invalid's Garden Chair on wheels ...

WANTED—A young man desirous of learning the German language ...

WANTED—A partner with a cash capital of about two thousand dollars ...

WANTED—A situation as assistant book-keeper ...

WANTED—Information of a young man by the name of ... from Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

WANTED—A young man acquainted with the grocery business ... Address "H R," Box 1431.

WANTED—Cook County Scrip ...

WANTED—A Correspondent in an Insurance Office ...

WANTED—To rent, with the view to purchase, a small Tannery ...

WANTED—$40,000. A good opportunity is now offered ...

WANTED—Employment. Agents wanted ...

WANTED—For the Government ...

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 53 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Daily delivered in city (per week) .25; (per quarter) $3.25; Daily, to mail subscribers, per year 12.00; Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months 6.00; Tri-Weekly, per year 6.00; Weekly, single copy one year 2.50; six months 1.25; Club of twelve copies, one year 20.00; twenty-one 40.00. Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered letters may be sent at our risk. Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time at club rates AFTER the club has been formed. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

THE NEWS.

A gentleman in this city showed us yesterday a letter from a relative holding a prominent position in General Sherman's army, in which the writer stated that a grand movement was about to be made on Savannah, for which point Sherman had already started with his whole army, taking thirty days' ...

Our midnight dispatch gives a new and important aspect to the movement of Sherman, ... making certain prominent Georgians partners in the measure of disrupting the Confederacy at a blow. The public cannot have long to wait for the real key to the affair.

We have elsewhere in our dispatches the particulars of the appalling calamity on board the Government steamer Tulip, on the Potomac, whereby fifty-two lives were lost.

We give in our dispatches, Gen. Grant's congratulatory missive on the event of the election of President Lincoln. It emphatically declares the satisfaction of the Lieutenant General at the result of the election.

Price's campaign in Missouri cost the rebels nearly seven thousand men, against an Union loss of sixteen hundred. It is one of the most complete rebel defeats of the war, and insures the future invasion of Missouri ... formal invasion.

Hood is apparently waiting orders at Florence, on the Tennessee. It is a very substantial proof of the sagacity of General Sherman that his own bold expedition ... actually checks Hood's advance ... Tennessee. The rebels are not disposed to have Hood too far away from where he may be needed. Whatever his movements may be, ... General Thomas has him in charge, ... ample ability to attend to him.

The Richmond editors have heard from the ... Elections. They begin to see the ... and discover that they have been deceived in the temper of the loyal States. We believe a ripple of satisfaction will run throughout the South among the many ... giving only constrained aid to the rebels ... at the proof that the North is true to the Union, and will end the revolt by crushing ...

Gen. Lew Wallace has fallen at work in Maryland to make effective the action of the ... of that State, emancipating the slaves. ... is to be made a living edict, and ... leased oppressors of the ... when re'to a man he advocates of ... must give way. A Freedman's ... has been established, which will give ... and refuge to the new made free ... and it is a gratifying appendage, the ... fact that resident rebels are to be assessed to pay the bills.

The foreign news by the Australasian, is of ... interest, and covers topics having ... European bearing.

The case of the Florida amounts to about ... The Government will praise and reward Captain Collins, and apologise to Brazil for the necessity of the act, hinting, perhaps, ... we may do as much for her sometime. ... the Brazilians will allow the matter to die ... diplomacy. Don Pedro knows what's ... and does not study rebel dials.

... men who believe in the war will ... receive with satisfaction the ... fact in our Washington dispatch ... the resignation of Gen. McClellan yesterday, formally accepted by the President, ... date from the 8th instant, as Major General in the regular army. Still more pleasing is the news that the noble Sheridan has been appointed Major General in the regular army to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, his commission to date from the 8th instant. Sheridan ... but Captain in the regular army before ... promotion.

The impression is apparently growing that ... demonstration, and some signal ... will succeed the comparative quiet ... Richmond, and the campaign in a ... manner.

... Yates made a very happy and effective ... to the gallant 113th Illinois, Col. ... It was a capital little epitome of loyal ... and obligation, and the boys applauded ... If you wish to warm the cockles of an Illinois soldier's heart, just say Gov. ...

Reference was prominently made in our columns yesterday, to the full abstract, by telegraph, of the report of the rebel Secretary of War. By an accident which occurred at too late an hour for remedy, its publication was necessarily to be deferred to this issue. It will be found on the inside this morning. It is remarkable for nothing but a blind persistency in pro-slavery views, which the humanity of the age has rejected, and the fires of the war totally consumed. Mr. Seddon is a century too late with his persuasion, and the Historical Societies alone will find use in it.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

Seven persons, citizens and quasi citizens of Chicago, were arrested by the military authorities, between Monday night and Tuesday morning, for alleged complicity with the ... raid upon Camp Douglas. One of ... number, if not more, has made a statement which will astound even those who have believed in the existence of such a conspiracy, ... have doubted whether it was known beforehand to any respectable residents of our city. It is to the effect that a meeting of the "Sons of Liberty" was held in the Invincible Club ... on the Sunday evening preceding the election, at which a Committee was appointed to distribute arms on the following day (Monday) to members of the Order, and to the but ... gentry who invaded us about that ... The person who makes this statement ... that the treasonable nature of the business in hand was too much for him, and he ... in his resignation.

Among the parties arrested are the Copperhead City Attorney, another secession Maryland ... named Semmes, said to be a relation of the pirate Semmes, and Mr. James Larmon, ... remarkable correspondence with Jeff. ... was picked up by some of our soldiers ... Vicksburg, and published in our columns a ... year or more ago. We do not know upon ... particular evidence they have been arrested ... at Camp Douglas, but the public are already assured that Col. Sweet understands his business, and that he is not the man to abuse his authority by disturbing any ... peaceable and peaceably disposed citizen. A ... formidable conspiracy has been uncovered in our midst. Whether it has been entirely broken up no one but the conspirators themselves can tell. The evidence that the projected raid upon Chicago was only a part of a wide-spread plot ... a Northern rebellion, accumulates on every hand. Our Indianapolis dispatch, this morning, giving sundry details of the Chicago meeting of the Sons of Liberty, is interesting at this point. The ... at the Richmond House, the preparations to break into Camp Morton and seize the arsenal at Indianapolis, the firing of ... at the appointed ... for pillage and slaughter, in ... Chicago held a prominent place, ... tally with the developments recently ... here. It is now known that many of the desperadoes who came into this city on Saturday and Monday previous to the election, were members of the Order, residing in Coles, Fayette, Christian and Montgomery ... Illinois. Their purposes are now ... well known ... to bring them to condign punishment. In the effort to do this, every man who claims the Union as his country, every man who has property to lose, every one who has a home to be saved from the desolation of civil war at his own door, will join ... accord.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

The hints in the dispatches begin to be ... more explicit touching the great ... of General Sherman, in his march ... from Atlanta to the Atlantic ... Our dispatch in this issue gives in ... which has been yet received the ... of General Sherman, and declares ... be Savannah. The small map ... will well enough supply ... position of the most important ... likely to be involved in ... movement. Eighty miles ... of Atlanta is Macon, a point of ... to the rebels. Sixty miles ... Andersonville, in Sumter ... to be associated in history ... and most barbarous ... of the war, in its vast prison ... soldiers. Gen-

eral Sherman may take Andersonville in his route to Savannah.

The map will also serve to give a comprehensive view of the remaining seat of the rebellion, which, heretofore unvisited by the devastating presence of war, is now to be cut in twain by Gen. Sherman's expedition. He moves in strong force, with a splendid army, and its result will presently be foreshadowed by the contortions and writhings of distress among the rebel press. It is by no means certain at which point on the Atlantic coast Gen. Sherman will strike. The earliest dispatches with some confidence designated Charleston. Savannah is now mentioned as more probable which indeed it would seem to be. With either of these prominent points in our possession, the railroad system of the South would be effectually in our hands, and with the harbor of Wilmington blocked up, as it presently will become, the rebellion would speedily show signs of distress and suffocation. One thing is certain, great events are in store for the immediate future, and on these may hang the fate of the rebellion. The people and the Government are too well taught by the experiences of the war not to take into account the contingencies that wait on all military undertakings, however promising and to color no prospect too highly. Whatever be the issue of Sherman's attempt, it is a proof of the determination of the Government to crush the rebellion. If this single essay fails, will open the way to others. The rebellion will die, and we confidently hope it is already in its last stages. The blade of Sherman is in its vitals.

GEN. BUTLER'S POSITION.

Gen. Butler's speech at New York yesterday means this: With the sword at the throat of the rebellion, the Government should ask the rebels if they will now desist from their design. If they refuse, the blows should rain thick and fast, until the last traitor's head rolls in the dust and the last hand raised against our country lies nerveless. More than this, to fire our army to daring and zeal in the work, Gen. Butler recommends the partition of rebel soil among our boys in blue, and the leaving of no foot of space within our boundaries, save as graves, for the originators of this hellish rebellion. For these events in their order the country is well prepared by their late action at the ballot box. The loyal States are turning an united and solid front to the dismayed and desperate enemy, and overtures for peace and their submission may be made, and on the rebel answer will speedily hinge their fate. What loyal people desire most ardently is peace and the end of the war. Will the rebels yield these now, or will they hold themselves stiffly up for actual extermination? It is the broad territory we wish—the national domain and honor intact. If the rebels yield this and themselves, it is well; but if not, we shall take the soil and people it anew, and fill it everywhere with Loyalty and Liberty. That is Gen. Butler's idea of the war, and the voice of the Government and of the people means nothing less.

FROM MARYLAND.

Gen. Lew Wallace's Order Concerning Emancipation.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Major Gen. Wallace has just issued an order setting forth that "certain evil disposed parties in Maryland intend obstructing the operations, and nullifying, as far as they can, the Emancipation provision of the new Constitution." He therefore orders that all persons within the Middle Department, heretofore slaves, are now free, and are under special military protection until the Legislature shall pass such laws as shall make military protection unnecessary.

A Freedman's Bureau is created, the office to be in Baltimore, and Major William M. Este is appointed to have it in charge. In order to make the Bureau effective, Major Este is authorized to institute investigations, to send for papers, and to make necessary arrests. The Provost Marshals at the various districts are directed to hear all complaints, and report the same to Major Este, who is directed to take possession of the Maryland Club House, which is now by order named the Freedmen's Rest. All moneys collected from friends are to be appropriated to the use of the Freedmen's Rest; but for immediate wants Major Este is directed to draw on Col. Woolley.

It is further directed that should the moneys derived from donations and from fines collected prove insufficient to support the institution in a manner corresponding to its importance, Major Este is directed to make a list of all the avowed rebel sympathizers residing in the city, with a view of levying such contributions on them for the support of the institution as may be from time to time required. The execution of this order is directed to be proceeded with at once.

THE CALAMITY ON THE POTOMAC.

Particulars of the Catastrophe on the Steamer Tulip—List of the Lost and Saved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The gunboat Tulip, [inadvertently called the "Implis" in yesterday's dispatch,] attached to the Potomac Flotilla, left St. Mary's at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, for the Navy Yard here, for repairs, and when passing Ragged Point, at 6:20 in the evening, her boilers exploded with a terrible crash, rending the upper portion of the vessel to atoms, scalding officers and crew, and hurling them in all directions. Several of those who escaped without serious injury, ran immediately to lower the gig, but before they could get it down, the wreck of the Tulip sank, carrying down with it most of those on board. Some of the officers and men seized what they could lay their hands on, and succeeded in keeping afloat for over an hour, until their position was discovered by the tug-boat Hudson, Captain James Allen, Engineer R. Granger, which picked up ten persons, who are all that escaped. The ten picked up are Ensign Wagstaff and Master's Mate Davis, the only two who escaped uninjured, Master's Mate Reynolds with a leg broken and Engineer Teel, very badly wounded, and six men. The Hudson's officers searched diligently among the floating pieces of the wreck, but succeeded in finding no others than those mentioned, and steamed on to St. Ingols. There were on board the Tulip at the time of the catastrophe 69 officers and men, among them the following:

Acting Master W. H. Smith, of Philadelphia; Ensign Wagstaff, Acting Master's Mates Davis, Reynolds, Raffenburg, Hammond and Simons; Engineers Parks, Gordon and Teel.

The Tulip was one of the vessels built at New York for Mandarin Ward, of China, and after whose death the Government purchased the Tulip and Fuschia another of Ward's vessels.

The following is a list of the officers and crew of the gunboat Tulip, destroyed Monday:

LIST OF OFFICERS AND CREW.

Wm. H. Smith, Acting Master, commanding; R. M. Wagstaff, saved; John Rupenberg, John Davis, saved; Julian S. Reynolds, saved; John Hammond, Geo. H. Parks, John Gordon, Benj. F. Teel, saved; Chas. Herring, W. McCormick, Jas. Jackson, John Roberts, J. Allison, saved; John Nolan, saved; Jas. Porter, saved; W. H. Simonson, saved; Benjamin Pollock, saved; Patrick Carroll, saved; Michael Holland, Thos. Carter, Charles Ruraff, Peter Johnston, Martin Bentzer, Patrick Quinlan, James Robinson, James Carrol, John Calley, Jeremiah Holland, saved, George Wilson, W. O'Connell, James Bracken, Thomas Watson, Richard Connover, James Leary, David Pieyser, Nelson Haskins, saved; Beverly Berk, Elijah Jefferson, Robert Warren, Benjamin Brown, Fleet Burrell, Waverly Mason, F. F. Green, W. Fletcher, Charles Sterns, Battle Fitz-Hugh, Noah Brooks, James Bulger, John Diggs, Frank Snowden, Jules Fallatt, William Lindsay Smith, George Freland, James Porter, Michael Holland.

FROM DETROIT.

Recent Marine Disasters on the Lakes—Loss of the Steamar Cleveland, &c.

DETROIT, Nov. 14—The *Advertiser* contains the particulars of the loss of the steamer Cleveland, well known on the lakes. On Thursday, Nov. 3, when almost up to Grand Island, she encountered a most terrific gale. She endeavored to get around the island, but the gale increasing in violence, she was finally compelled to give it up, and she retraced her course and headed down the lake for Whitefish Point. In the meantime she either sprung a leak that put out the fires, or broke some of her machinery (probably the former), and lay twelve hours in the gale, drifting about at the mercy of the elements. She finally, on Friday morning, drifted ashore about 20 miles above Whitefish Point. When she first went on the beach, one of her pipes rolled overboard, and one of her arches broke. The passengers and crew got safely ashore in the small boats, and a large amount of her cargo was being saved and cared for on the beach. The locality where she struck is one of the most exposed in the entire region of Lake Superior, and nothing will be saved of the upper works. It is possible, however, that the hull may be eventually recovered, although the lateness of the season renders the prospect unfavorable, and she has been abandoned to the underwriters. The engine, boiler, anchors, chains, etc., will be saved.

The Cleveland was built at Newport in 1852, and since 1861 about $18,000 has been expended upon her in repairs.

The same paper reports the foundering, on Lake Michigan, of the bark Mojave, on Tuesday of last week, off Sheboygan, with all on board. She was a new and staunch vessel, commanded by Capt. D. N. Malott.

The St. Albans Raiders.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—The rebel raiders are making voluntary statements to the court boasting of their exploit, and bragging that their Government will avenge them. Efforts are being made to procure a delay of thirty days in the case, in order to get instructions from Richmond.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE MOVEMENT OF SHERMAN.

Further Hints as to the Great Undertaking---Its Forces.

LATEST FROM ATLANTA AND CHATTANOOGA.

FROM THE REBEL ARMY UNDER HOOD.

Its Force 30,000—Its Designs Unrevealed.

FROM WASHINGTON--INTERESTING SUMMARY OF MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Good Night, McClellan—Good Morning, Noble Sheridan.

LATER FROM EUROPE—IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

Rumors of an European Peace Congress.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE—THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

FROM NEW YORK---OUR MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

Summing Up of Daddy Price's Missouri Raid.

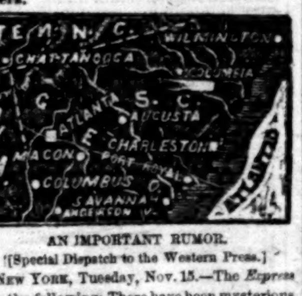
The Explosion of a Potomac Steamer — 55 Lives Lost--Full Details.

From Detroit---Marine Disasters on the Upper Lakes.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST CONSPIRACY — DEVELOPMENTS OF CHICAGO INTEREST.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Further Concerning the Grand Expedition--Important from Private Letters.



AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—The *Express* has the following: There have been mysterious rumors of peace lately on the streets, and the speech of Gen. Butler last evening is regarded as very significant in some quarters that there is really something on foot. The move of Sherman's army is supposed to have something to do with it, and the story runs as follows: Some time since there was a secret conclave in Macon, of the leading men of Georgia, including Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens, and an ambassador was sent to Washington. This gentleman was authorized to announce to the President that Georgia would secede from the Consederacy if Sherman would march through Georgia and take possession of Charleston and Savannah. The response of Mr. Lincoln to this request about three weeks since was that he was not quite ready but would do it after election. It is contended that this is the real secret of Sherman's movement, and that it is done not only with a view of bringing back Georgia, but North Carolina and Alabama in connection with this. It was rumored on the streets this p. m. that Augusta had been captured.

ST LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—A gentleman from Sherman's headquarter's at Kingston Ga., says that Gen. Sherman is by this time some distance on the war path. His army consists of the

14th corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis.
10th corps, Gen. Osterhaus.
17th corps, Gen. Blair.
20th corps, Gen. Slocum.

These, with 15,000 cavalry under Kilpatrick and a brigade of artillery make a total force of about 50,000 men, splendidly equiped and supplied with every appliace of war.

All the public buildings, depots, manufactories, &c., in Atlanta are rendered worthless, and the railroads north and south of the city and all surrounding defensive words destroyed. There is to be no turning back, and nothing left behind of value to the enemy.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—The *Herald* has a sketch of the movements of Sherman and Hood since September, when Hood commenced his flank movements. By November, says the *Herald*, the Army of the Tennessee had left Rome and was *en route* to Atlanta. On November 4, five corps, the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 20th, had been concentrated at the last named city, and rapid preparations were being made to begin the march. Sherman felt in the highest spirits and telegraphed his intentions in these remarkable words: "Hood has crossed the Tennessee—Thomas will take care of him and Nashville, while Schofield will not let him into Chattanooga or Knoxville. Georgia and South Carolina are at my mercy, and I shall strike. Do not be anxious about me. I am all right." This was his adieu, and the rebel papers announce that he has started on his march. Where is he going? Andersonville, where the rebels have 20,000 Union prisoners penned up like hogs, lies in his way.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—An officer of Sherman's staff is here, who says he has orders when his leave expires to join Sherman by way of the Atlantic coast, at Savannah. He expects Sherman to march entirely across Georgia to that place.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 14.—An officer's letter published in the *Sentinel*, dated at Atlanta, Nov. 1, says Atlanta is to be abandoned, and all the railroad back to Chattanooga abandoned also, and that Sherman would start South in a few days, certainly within a week. The writer, who accompanied the expedition, says further, it is not probable there will be any communication maintained with the rear, and therefore letters need not be expected for some time. Others, therefore, who may be expecting letters, will understand the reason, if they are not received.

This news effectually disposes of the story of the "reliable gentleman," that Sherman was on his way back to Chattanooga with his force, and confirms the telegraphic intimations as to Sherman's movements.

DAVENPORT, Monday, Nov. 14.—A brother of the editor of the *Gazette*, a private in the 2d Minnesota infantry, writes from Kingston, Georgia, under date of November 4: To-day we received official notice that this day's mail would be the last we could send for at least *forty* days, and that we could not receive any for the same length of time. To Savannah! is the cry, and we are in the best of spirits over that order. We want to give it to them while Hood is north, though in truth we do not fear him; should he ever fight us it would end him. We learn that we go *light* from Atlanta, each man carrying a pair of extra shoes, and perhaps a hundred pounds of cartridges. This, we think, is going rather *heavy*, but anything to win and close up this war.

OUR CHATTANOOGA LETTER.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

News reached this place last night that the rebel General Wheeler with a body of cavalry dashed into Atlanta, a day or two since, and that a fight took place in Whitehall street. No details have yet been received. Nearly all our troops had previously left the city. The 20th corps, which in conjunction with other troops, was under marching orders, and had actually started, prepared for a long expedition eastward, returned to the city last Monday, but without unpacking or making formal encampment. It appears from last night's intelligence that they had marched out again previous to Wheeler's arrival. The presence of an extensive force of the enemy's cavalry at Stone Mountain may have something to do with their first return.

It is thus apparent that Atlanta is on the point of evacuation; and persons lately from that city confirm this opinion, and further state that the place will be burned, so as to render it untenantable and worthless to the rebels. The constant arrival of machinery and material from the front also corroborates this view. How far Wheeler's cavalry or any other force the enemy may have, will interfere with the expeditions now on the point of starting, remains to be seen. If the hand is thus lopped off by the evacuation of Atlanta, the limb will probably shrink to the elbow, and Rome, Resaca and Dalton may become the outpost or end of the formidable stump.

There is a great change taking place in the organization of Sherman's army, and the movements of the several component parts are very erratic. A portion of the 23d corps is now here; part of this command is on the way to Nashville, and it is reported that the whole corps will report at that city to Maj. Gen. Thomas, who commands the troops in the rear. He is charged, also, with the reorganization of the army and the assignment of recruits.

A member of the 68th Ind. Vol. inf., just arrived here from Decatur, Ala., states that Hood's rear was at Cortland, twelve miles from Decatur last Monday. During the skirmishing before that place about two weeks ago, the above named regiment and other troops there took in 120 prisoners. Decatur proved too strong for them. All accounts concur in estimating Hood's army at about 30,000. *Big and mysterious movements are on foot.* "B."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Good Night Little Mac—Good Morning Sheridan—Interesting Summary of News at the Capital.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864.

THE RESIGNATION OF M'CLELLAN.

The mystery about McClellan's resignation it seems originated in the unwillingness of subordinates to reveal even the ordinary occurrences of the War Department during Secretary Stanton's illness. It has at last been ascertained that McClellan wrote his resignation the night before the election, giving it in next day. He doubtless supposed that as he was to be elected President, he would not need it any longer. It seems not to have reached the Department till some days after, but was without hesitation accepted. *Now look out for an able and eloquent strategic Senator from the Jerseys.*

Maj. Gen. Phil. Sheridan is worthily appointed to the vacancy in the regular army, happily caused by the resignation of McClellan.

THE OFFICIAL ORDERS.

The following is taken from the proof sheet of the President's Order on the subject of McClellan's resignation:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1864.

Ordered by the President:

FIRST, That the resignation of George B. McClellan as Major General in the United States army, dated Nov. 8th, and received by the Adjutant General on the 10th inst., be accepted as of the 8th of November.

SECOND, That for personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops displayed by PHILLIP H. SHERIDAN on the 19th day of October, at Cedar Run, where, under the blessings of Providence, the routed army was re-organized, the great national disaster averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time, in pitched battle, within thirty days, Phillip H. Sheridan is appointed a Major General in the United States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864.

By order of the President of the United States.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

MORE COPPERHEAD ARMY FRAUDS.

An order has been issued here for the arrest of several Ohio McClellanites, who are said to have been engaged in an attempt to emulate the New York swindlers in soldiers' votes. A number are also being arrested in Pennsylvania.

MILITARY.

The Military District of Iowa has been designated by the War Department as a "separate District."

CABINET RUMORS.

The rumors about Robert J. Walker's taking Fessenden's place grow more numerous and persistent. Secretary Stanton is still unable to attend to his duties.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Stories about the intention of the rebels to make a speedy attack on Sheridan in the Valley are in circulation.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.

Judge Kelly and some other prominent Philadelphians, to-night, presented to the President, in behalf of the late Chief Coiner in the United States Mint, a handsome gold locket, containing, under a Scotch crystal, the old Mint medallion of President Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Butler, Gov. Fenton, Winter Davis, and a number of other notables, are in town to-night.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Assistant Secretary Fox, and Capt. Wise, of the Navy, with Private Secretary Hay, ex-Postmaster General Blair, and a few other gentlemen, returned from City Point and Fortress Monroe, this morning. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy went down for the purpose of holding a consultation with Gen. Grant. After some hours in conference of City Point, Gen. Grant went on board of Capt. Fox's boat, when the party was also joined by Rear Admiral Porter, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. The party thus increased, returned to Fortress Monroe, where the rebel pirate Florida was visited, and an extensive drill of small boats landing was exhibited to the party by the fleet.

DISMISSALS, ETC.

The dismissal of Capt. A. J. Ralph, 6th Michigan heavy artillery, takes place November 7th, for robbing and swindling enlisted men under his command and neglect of duty in allowing them to desert; Capt. Jas. M. Kirk, 39th Kentucky, to date March 31st; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Weaver, 28th Iowa, to date November 9th, 1864, for absence without leave from his regiment.

THE CABINET RUMORS.

After careful inquiry, it is ascertained that there is nothing to sustain the rumors and assertions of Cabinet changes. The indications are to the contrary. This statement, however, excludes Secretary Fessenden, who, it is known, merely accepted the position at the head of the Treasury Department for the Congressional recess. Reports continue to prevail that R. J. Walker will be his successor.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—The *World's* Washington special says: Hon. Thomas Wilson, American Consul at Bahia, Brazil, has arrived in Washington and had an interview with Secretary Seward. It is rumored that Mr. Wilson's consulate was attacked by the populace at Bahia, and he barely escaped with his life. It is said Secretary Seward will send an apology to Brazil for the capture of the Florida. The New York *Tribune* says Capt. Collins will be sustained by our Government.

ILLNESS OF LORD LYONS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—Lord Lyons is rapidly recovering from his illness, and was able to sit up for a short time.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Treasury Department is still sending out copies of the appeal of the Secretary in behalf of the 7.30 loan, the subscription to which last week amounted to nearly $3,000,000.

THE NORTH TRIAL.

The trial of Col. North for complicity in the soldiers' vote fraud was resumed to-day. Hon. R. E. Fenton, Governor elect of New York, is expected here to testify in the case, having been summoned by the defense.

COMMISSARY GENERALS OF PRISONERS.

Gen. Wessels has received orders to relieve Gen. Hoffman, as Commissary General of prisoners. Gen. Wessels is to have charge of all prisoners east of the Mississippi. Gen. Hoffman is ordered to the west and will have charge of all the prisoners west of the Mississippi.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Stanton is ill, and unable to be at the War Office. General Meigs is also confined to his house by indisposition.

OF DOUBTFUL AUTHENTICITY.

A dispatch to Postmaster Kelly was posted on the Post Office bulletin, this evening, announcing the appointment of Secretary Stanton to the Chief Justiceship, and Gen. Banks to the Department of War. No confirmation of the news has been received from any other source.

THE GREAT REBEL PLOT.

Startling Testimony before the Indianapolis Military Commission—The Meetings of the Sons of Liberty at Chicago.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Military Commission to-day completed the examination of Dr. James B. Wilson. At the Chicago meeting of the Order, July 20th, 1864, Barrett of Missouri, and one Mr. Major of Chicago, represented the Southern Confederacy. Vallandigham was expected, but did not come. Dodd represented himself as coming from Niagara Falls, where he met the delegates duly authorized by Jeff. Davis to attend the meeting. Holcomb, Clay and Sanders. Capt. Major heard something about safe conduct being asked by Holcomb & Co., through Greeley. Dodd was to lead the uprising in Indiana and Vallandigham in Ohio. The latter said he had forces at his disposal to invade Ohio and co-operate with other forces at Cincinnati and Louisville. He learned this from Bowles.

When Barrett made his proposition about the uprising, there were present Bowles, Williams, and Judge Bullitt of Kentucky; also, Mr. Major, Mr. Swann and Mr. Walsh of Chicago, and Mr. Holloway of Illinois. Witness was admitted on the statement of Bowles that he was on his staff, as only military men were admitted. Afterwards, about the 7th of August, he said Dodd had abandoned his project, but did not learn why. In Indiana, the uprising was to take place by order of Dodd. He was to send couriers to the four Major Generals, they to leading men of the Order in each county, who were to notify township organizations. The signal was to be the announcement of rebel troops or guerillas at or near St. Louis or Louisville. Some of the troops in Indiana were to rendezvous at New Albany, under Bowles, others at Indianapolis, under Dodd, in Illinois at Rock Island, Springfield and Chicago. After seizing the arsenals they were to march to St. Louis and help Price to take that city.

In Indiana Dodd was to supervise the taking of the capital. Several public meetings and Sunday School pic-nics were to be held in the woods near Camp Morton. The order was to come armed, secreting arms in wagons. When the troops at camp were on dress parade all were to rush to arms, burn the fences and buildings of the camp, and liberate the prisoners, who would attack the troops in the rear and place them between two fires and compel their surrender. Meanwhile Gov. Morton was to be seized, and the arsenals: when they would clothe and arm themselves from them, seize the R. R. to Jacksonville, and transport troops and munitions of war to Louisville, with rebel forces ordered to join them, would take Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville.

This plan was generally known by members in Washington County, where the Order numbered one thousand. Witness received from Bowles $1000 to purchase arms for the members of the Order in his county, who could not arm themselves. He purchased none however, but loaned the money to drafted men. At the meeting of the Order, during the session of the Chicago Convention, he was notified by Moss, of Missouri, to attend it.

It met first on Sunday night, in the fifth story of the Richmond House, in a suit of rooms connected by folding doors. Some 200 persons were present. Vallandigham presided by vote. No pass words were required. Another meeting was held the next day. Moss, of Missouri, made a speech, depicting the sufferings of the people in that State. Just before the Monday meeting saw Gen. Singleton, of Illinois, and Barrett, of Missouri, in a room below. Singleton said they were arranging matters to break up the convention if it dared disown the Order. He had prepared a large number of mottoes for transparencies, for public processions of the Order in that event. Vallandigham presided at the second meeting, and made another speech. On Sunday he had spoken of the divided condition of the Democracy. Until recently he had thought the Chicago Convention would break up like the one at Charleston. Since his arrival and intercourse with members from all parts of the country, he had changed his opinion. He had seen prominent men of the party and had found among them wonderful unanimity of feeling and oneness of ideas. He believed the party could be more effectually united than for years before. He had no doubt through his instrumentality he could secure a platform for the party to stand on. In his second speech he reiterated his former remarks, and drew from his pocket a platform, which he said he had presented to delegates from most of the States and it had met with universal approval. By the they got that platform he would take McClellan or any other man as a candidate. By the adoption of it he "believed their organization *would merge its action with that of the democratic party.*" Barrett, of Missouri, was present at both meetings and made no objection to Vallandigham's remarks. Barrett professed to be a friend of Douglas, and got up a regiment to defend Pilot Knob. Douglas failed to get him a commission and he resigned. Before his resignation was accepted he was engaged in sending persons through the lines to the Confederacy.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow. Some 50 rebel prisoners confined at Camp Morton made a rush on the fence last night—scaled it with ladders, and about half of them got away.

An immense jollification meeting is in progress at the Wigwam. The enthusiasm is unbounded. The 140th regiment, Col. Brady, left for the front to-night.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin Political and General Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday Nov. 15.

Jason Downer, Esq., of Milwaukee, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Paine, and took his seat on the Bench to-day.

We learn from the executive office that Wisconsin was credited with 4,062 volunteers during the month of September, and 1,342 in October, exclusive of veteran re-enlistments.

The 15th regiment votes Lincoln 184, McClellan 7; the 23d regiment votes Lincoln 298, McClellen 20; the 29th regiment votes Lincoln 288, McClellan 8. Seven companies of heavy artillery in Virginia, Lincoln 700, McClellan 140.

Dane (county) official gives Lincoln 4018; McClellan 3,800; Congress, Stone 4,016, Smith 3,881.

The majorities on the county ticket are 140 to 340 on the home vote, already increased by the the soldiers' vote some 200. Ross, the Union candidate in this Assembly District, (21st), behind on the home vote already has a handsome majority on soldiers' vote. He gets 25 majority in the 23d regiment, of which Vilas, his opponent, was formerly Lt. Colonel, but only received 8 votes.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Accident on the Hannibal and St. Jo R. R.—Panic in Southeastern Missouri—Election Returns.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864.

A special from Macon City to-day says there was a terrible and inexcusable smash-up last night, at 7 o'clock, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, two and a-half miles from Laclede. The down train had a number of the 9th U. S. cavalry on board.

A fresh panic has broken out in the Southeast. Gentlemen just arrived from Potosi, Iron county, bring the intelligence that the various bands of guerillas in the Southeast under Berryman, Freeman, and others, have combined, and received reinforcements from central Missouri, making their entire number not less than fifteen hundred strong. Berryman, whose camp has, for some weeks, been on the Black River, had moved up, and the whole force were ravaging Wayne county and threatening to march northward.

The small garrison of two companies in the outpost of Patterson, was attacked on Sunday, and the fighting renewed on Monday, with what result is not known. Our informants say that the Union troops have nearly all been withdrawn from the southeast, and the prospect is that unless help be immediately furnished, that section will be more mercilessly devastated than ever. Union men are removing their families, and a fresh panic is commencing.

Returns from the Southwest show majorities in twenty-one counties for Lincoln. Fisk receives all but 375 votes in the Fourth Congressional District.

It is doubtful whether Boyd or Col. Kelso are elected to Congress. Both are Lincoln radicals, and Kelso is worse than Boyd if possible.

Owing to the negligence of officers in leaving a steamboat, on board of which eighty colored substitutes and recruits were *en route* to the South, they obtained whisky, and after the boat started created a terrible riot on the steamer, firing pistols into the cabin, invading the pantry, and frightening the other passengers severely. The Captain turned back from Carondelet, and on reaching the levee the provost guard took the refractory recruits in charge and marched them to the guard house.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—The total losses of the rebel General Price in Missouri, from the commencement of his campaign at Pilot Knob, down to the time when he took refuge in the eastern part of Kansas on the 26th ultimo, are estimated at over 3,200 killed and wounded, and about 3,000 prisoners. The entire Union loss was 1,600.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Later Concerning the Position and Movements of the Rebel Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The rebel army is still concentrated in the vicinity of Florence. One corps, S. D. Lee's, is upon this side of the Tennessee river. The remainder of the army remains comparatively quiet on the south side. The rebels have a good pontoon bridge from one shore to the other.

Their whole army is probably thirty thousand strong, embracing Lee's corps, seven thousand; Chatham's corps, five thousand; Stuart's corps, seven thousand; Dick Taylor's corps, six thousand; and five thousand cavalry.

Hood has also seventy pieces of artillery.

Our cavalry General Crofton has been skirmishing every day with the cavalry of the enemy, mostly in the neighborhood of Shoal Creek.

The roads through that region of country are in a bad condition on account of recent rains, and wholly unsuited to military operations. This may for some time prevent anything very serious from taking place in this quarter. Besides, it is still a question as to whether the rebel demonstration at Florence, like that at Johnsonville, is not a mere feint, and whether Hood and Beauregard do not really design establishing themselves if they can at some point on the Mississippi river.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

An Important Movement Probable—The Latest Situation.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says, from the fact that officers and soldiers on furlough were expected yesterday, it is thought Grant contemplates another move in a few days. It is certain he will make another effort before going into winter quarters, which, however, will depend on Sheridan's movements.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: "Affairs are uncommonly dull. The nights are very cold. There is not an item of news."

BUTLER'S CANAL.

The *Tribune's* Army of the James special of the 13th says of Butler's canal: The excavations are of sufficient depth at low-water mark to float the largest gunboats necessary in size for operations to be carried on higher up the river. Five hundred and five cubic yards of earth, most of it dark blue clay, very difficult, have been excavated by manual process alone. The steam dredge is engaged in removing the deposits from the bed of the canal and widening its mouth.

A work equal to fifty tons per day has been done under almost incessant shelling by the rebel batteries. From fifty to five hundred men have been employed in the work from time to time. The present force is 200, all colored. The entire work is expected to be complete before December.

Major Baldwin is in charge of the military excavating force, and Major Lerechi in charge of the engineer force.

GEN. BUTLER ON THE WAR.

He Favors the Olive Branch Now and the Sword to Follow.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—At the entertainment given to Gen. Butler last evening at the 5th Avenue Hotel, he announced that he will leave for his army in the field to-day. In his speech he urged that the olive branch be once more extended to the rebels and if again refused, then he asked for a sharp, vigorous war.

He thought the bounties given to our soldiers should consist of the lands conquered from the rebels, which should be equitably divided, and their owners driven from the country forever.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—Gen. Butler departed for Washington to-day. He issued an order thanking the officers under him for promptness in discharge of their duties. It will be issued to-morrow.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864.—Richmond papers of the 11th speak of the Northern news as fixing the war situation definitely. They pretend to have made up their minds either for triumph or annihilation, and again the necessity of making slaves fight for them is strongly urged.

In the rebel House of Representatives a discussion took place on the proposition to arm the slaves. Many members who spoke were opposed to it, believing that the African does not possess the natural characteristics necessary in a good soldier. Humphrey Marshall of Ky. contended that negroes would fight well enough if they were first fired with whisky. Nothing resulted from the discussion.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Australasian—Important Foreign Summary.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15—Midnight—The steamer Australasian, two days later, has just arrived. The following is a summary of her news:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—The steamer Jura remains still on the sands below Liverpool, broken in. Small chances remain of saving her in any shape. The Cunard fortnightly emigrant steamer is withdrawn during the present depression in trade.

The *Morning Star* admits that if facts are as stated, that a great breach of international law was committed in the seizure of the Florida, but says if the matter rests with the Brazilian Government, it is not a question that England can touch even with the longest possible diplomatic pole.

The steamer Sacramento left Southampton on Nov. 2d.

The Richmond correspondence of the London *Times*, writing Oct. 8th, gives a gloomy picture of the Confederate position. He says Lee's army is almost worn out. There was nearly a panic at Richmond when Grant threatened to attack it on the 29th of September, as Lee had only a handful of men to resist it.

He thinks if Sherman establishes himself in Georgia there will be reason for apprehension about Richmond during the winter, the like of which has never existed before.

It is reported that Drouyn d'L'Huys will retire from the French Ministry, and be succeeded by Prince de la Tores de Auvergne. The bank of France has reduced the rate of discount to 7 per cent.

The weekly returns show an increase in cash of 1,323,000 francs. The bourse was steady at 64 1-b.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—The Hecla from New York had arrived at Queenstown on the 5th. There was still no news of the Saxonia. Paris bourse flat.

The report of the committee on the bills for the transfer of the Capital to Florence, states that the principal object of the convention was to put an end to French occupation. The Rome commissioners recommend the adoption of 60,300,000 livers for public expenditure, of which 42,000,000 are for the naval department; additional taxes to be laid on tobacco and salt. The King has renounced 3,000,000 of his civil list. Other propositions were also made for raising money to meet the indebtedness of the Kingdom, including the issue of Treasury bonds.

The discussion in the Franco-Italian Convention reaches no result yet. The Danish government has indicted M. De Bille, editor of *Dagbladet*, for high treason, on account of an article on king's hereditary rights.

Spain has sent an intimation to Peru by Senor Pareja, if full satisfaction be not given a Spanish squadron is at once to seize the Republic and destroy the fleet.

There is nothing additional from Calcutta. Great anxiety is felt for details concerning the shipping interest.

The success of the Allies at Japan is confirmed. The straits were opened after three days' fighting. All the batteries were destroyed.

COMMERCIAL.

Slight trade in Manchester District prevailed and buyers kept aloof. There were no transactions of moment either in cloth or yarn.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., Yatter and others report market slow for all articles and without change of prices since Tuesday. Quotations are: Flour, extra state 19@20s for white red western 7s@8 per chestal; southern 7s@8; white 8s@9; mixed common 27@28s; white 30@31s per 480 lbs.

Bigland, Athaya & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co, report beef dull and drooping. Pork slow but unchanged. Bacon steady and in fair demand. Hams easier. Cheese steady. Butter firm. Lard firmer at a decrease. Tallow quiet but steady.

The Great Awakening.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Tuesday, Nov. 15.—Some guerillas have crossed the Potomac, evidently with the purpose of plundering the border. The citizens of Chambersburg held a large meeting this evening, and organized three companies for defense, one of which is to be armed by its members with first-class repeating rifles. Companies were also promptly organized to-day in Greencastle, Waynesboro and Mercersburg, and all of them will be completely armed to-morrow. The border people are fully prepared for plundering raids, and they will make short work of any guerillas who may fall into their hands.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Special Dispatch—Highly Important News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15—midnight.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

A rumor from the Potomac army, pretty well authenticated, says that the rebels are about evacuating Petersburg. The greatest interest attaches to Sherman's movement. The first news from him is looked for *via* Richmond.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—No news of importance from the Army of the Potomac Little news from Sheridan since yesterday.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

The *Tribune* has the following Washington special: The action of Capt. Collins in the capture of the Florida, will be sustained by the Government. Foreign powers may recognize these pirates as belligerants, but the United States will take the position that to be such they must belong to some recognized and responsible Government. According to the confession of Marquis Abrantes, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Florida had her chief rendezvous upon the Apolo Islands, which were dependencies of Brazil.

The *World's* Washington special says: It is understood that Mr. Seward has prepared and transmitted to the Brazillian Government a letter, wherein he tenders most ample apology for the recent violation of the neutrality law by the Wachusett in seizing the Florida, while at the same time, it does not offer to return the captured vessel to the port where it was seized. This letter, it is hoped, will allay an irritation which may be felt at the conduct of the of the Federal officers. It is the opinion at Washington that the seizure of the Florida was a gross violation of the law of nations. Strict reparation would include returning the Florida and the dismissal from the service of Capt. Collins, and school our Consul at Bahia, together with a full apology for the unjustifiable conduct of the United States. Mr. Seward will endeavor to save our National pride such humiliation, and at the time satisfy the Brazilian Government that the offense was not a wanton one.

The *Herald's* Fort Monroe correspondent thus describes the Florida: Her masts are unusually tall, yards very short, her hull is not dissimilar to our third class sloops, only that she sits lower in the water and has more sheer in her lines, her two smoke stacks are too close together forsymmetry. A bright coat of black paint gives her much of the man-of-war appearance. The breach in her side caused by the stem of the Wachusett has not yet been repaired but is covered with canvass which was done in order to enable her to perform her journey to this port. Taking her alone, ordinary observers would pronounce her a fine looking craft, but when lying alongside the sloops of our navy the contrast is very striking and greatly to the Florida's discredit. Everything about her is British, including her guns, ammunition and most of her crew. She is 170 feet long, 26 feet beam, 20 feet hold, and has three masts. One of these was carried away by the collision and broke short off at deck. Her bow is very sharp, and gives indication of great speed. The ship was supplied with a double engine, which bears the name of the makers—Fawcett, Preston & Co., Liverpool. On boarding her, at first sight is an artillery deck, encumbered fore and aft with exceedingly clumsy traverses for sliding 7-inch Biakely guns, on pivots. Next, a broadside of guns, on equally homely carriages, hard to manage, having only two wheels and very unhandy tackle. Between-decks is very filthy, notwithstanding the constant scrubbing by our men. On the 4th of October, the Florida arrived at Bahia, and anchored a short distance inside the harbor. On this day, the plan was arranged on board the Wachusett, for an attack on the Florida with the tug, and by running into her under a full head of steam, to sink her at anchor Lieut. Commander Beardslee and a number of men from the Wachusett, volunteered for the enterprise, with permission from Captain Collins, who went on shore endeavoring to obtain a suitable tug. He found a small, light craft, but she had no coal and no way of getting a supply. Next day he moved to under one of the forts—in the night of the 7th. A council of war was held by Capt. Collins, and after mature deliberation it was decided to attack the Florida in the night. The particulars of the capture do not differ much from those already given. Twenty-six chronometers and a large number of books, papers and other articles taken from the captured ships were found on board, and a list of 38 vessels destroyed since January 16th, 1864, were found in the cabin. The Wachusett and Florida sail soon for New York.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The London *Morning Post* says, according to accounts from the Continent, the idea of an European Congress is again on the tapis. The principal object stated is the question of Rome and Italy. France, Russia and Prussia have agreed upon the subject. Emperor Napoleon calculates on the adhesion of Italy, and King Leopold, of Belgium, it is reported, has nearly overcome the objections of England and Austria. Should all this be accomplished a general disarmament will be the result of the Congress, and secure the peace of Europe.

THE NORTH TRIAL.

Col. Fenton, Governor elect of New York, and other witnesses in the case of Col. North, not arriving, the case will be postponed till to-morrow. The case for the prosecution is already closed, and but a day or two will be required to place it before the Commission entire.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

The subject of the seizure of the Florida in the harbor of Bahaia has not been presented to the United States Government by that of Brazil.

THE ARREST OF LIEUT. GOV. JACOBS.

The *Post's* Washington letter says the arrest of Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky, will lead to important disclosures. There are rumors of a wide-spread conspiracy in that State, not to take it over to the rebel Confederacy, but to inaugurate a second revolution, the object of which is to make Kentucky independent of the General Government.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.

The prize steamer Lucy, whose arrival was announced this afternoon, was captured 100 miles off Wilmington, by the gunboat Santiago de Cuba, after a chase of an hour and a half, during which she threw overboard fifty-four bales of cotton. The vessel is a side-wheel steamer, built of iron, 225 feet long, 20 feet beam, 192 tons' burthen, and one year old. This was her tenth blockade-running trip.

THE BUTLER WILL.

The will of A. J. Butler was admitted to probate yesterday. The estate is estimated at $200,000, half going to Gen. Butler. The attachment asked for by New Orleans bankers was granted.

A RUMORED COUNTER INVASION.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—At the meeting of the City Council last night, it transpired that information had been received of an intended demonstration on Canada by the members of the Fenian Brotherhood, from the United States. The Mayor said that this information had been handed over to the Government.

MARKET MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—The feeling in the Stock Market is hesitating and dull except upon Government Stocks, which continue still in active demand, and advanced. There is strong speculative interest upon old 7-30s Treasury notes, arising from a law suit for compelling the Collector of the port to accept them in payment of duties. The price has advanced from 107 to 124 since Thursday. The railroad list is generally lower, and the transactions embraced a considerable number of options, sellers largely predominating. The market appears to be lapsing into suspense, the immediate occasion being the uncertainty as to what measures may be suggested by Secretary Fessenden, as adopted by Congress. The gold market is very dull. There is no speculative movement. In the absence of late brisk export demand, the price is weak and declining. Money and notes are unchanged. Foreign exchange is a trifle weaker. Stocks at Gallagher's Evening Exchange were feverish and weak. Gold 257¼; Erie 100¾; Hudson 121; Reading 135 5-8; Michigan Southern 73 5-8; C. & P. 104 3-8; Rock Island 106¼; Northwestern 33¼; do pf'd 62¾; Fort Wayne 105 3-4; O. & M. cert. 40; Cumberland 50¼; Quicksilver 87; Mariposa 35; Gold, after call, 236¾.

New Advertisements.

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS.—I offer for sale the cargo of CANADA STOCK BOARDS by vessel Robert Gaskin, being 235 m feet in all—40 m feet of same 18 feet long.
no16-w323-1t DANIEL GOODWILLIE.

AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS. YOU AND YOUR PICTURE, TAKEN AT Hines' Photographic Gallery,
no16-w327-1t 88 Clark-st., opposite Court House.

APPLES. 500 brls choice Apples, for sale in lots by BROWNETT & PERRIN,
no16-w324-1t 167 South Water street.

40 TONS UPLAND PRAIRIE HAY For sale this morning on Illinois Central track. Apply immediately to J. Q. HOYT,
no16-w319-1t 13½ Clark street.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give special attention to the sale of Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs, Provisions, Butter, Hides, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—221 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. no16-w320-1m

New Advertisements.

CARPENTERS. Twenty Carpenters can find work at the WASHINGTON SKATING PARK, Cor. Randolph and Sheldon streets.
no16-w296-1t MOODY & CHURCH.

Several Desirable Residences On the West Side, varying in price from $1500 to $6000, for sale by S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
no16-w295-1t Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn st.

WAIFWOOD.—This new novel, published by W. V. SPENCER, Boston, is for sale by the trade, or may be ordered through either of the Express Companies. Price, $2.00. Amongst the numerous favorable notices by the press we find the following: [From the Cleveland Herald.] * * * We have rarely met with one equal to this graphic story of life at the South. It is evidently truthful as a powerful delineation of the characteristic features of the peculiar institution, and of the phases of Southern life which spring from it. * * * Its interest is unflagging. The scenes are laid in the region of Sherman's victories and in Charleston, S. C.

The New Sensational Novel, WAIFWOOD, FOR SALE BY JOHN R. WALSH,
no16-w318-1t 102 Madison street.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.
FITS—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in case of Fits as of Dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be obtained from any Druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage, &c. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. no16-w275-6tnet

NOTICE.—The next regular semi-annual meeting of the Northwestern Plow Makers' Society Will be held at the Tremont House, in Chicago, on Wednesday, November 30, 1864. All Plow and Cultivator Manufacturers are invited to be present.
no16-w299-7tnet CHARLES H. DEERE, Sec'y.

TWO Dolls. TWO Dolls. TWO Dolls. TWO Dolls. Card Photographs, Card Photographs, at Everitt's, at Everitt's, at Everitt's, 157 Lake street, 157 Lake-st, 157 Lake street, cor. Lasalle, cor. Lasalle. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor.
RAY NIAS, Operator. no16-w298-1t

OWNER IS WANTED FOR 23 CRATES GRAPES, Marked "H," Milwaukee, now in our warehouse.
no16-w278-3tnet GIBSON & CHASE.

PENKNIVES. 1,000 DOZEN, Comprising thirty-three different patterns, for sale by CHARLES BIGGS, Importer,
no16-w273-1t 111 Lake street.

THE SHIPPERS' HANDBOOK, A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL GUIDE To every point in the States of ILLINOIS, IOWA AND WISCONSIN, Designating the location of the same, together with full Shipping Directions by Express and Railway. Price Two Dollars. Compiled and published by E. B. MYERS, Bookseller and Publisher, No. 111 Lake st. no16-w318-1t

TESTIMONIAL TO THE CHICKERING PIANOS.
CHICAGO, November 2, 1864.
Alanson Reed, Esq., Temple of Music:
DEAR SIR: Allow me to thank you for the use of the two Chickering & Son's Pianos used by us at our late Opera Concerts, and to express our deliberate opinion, after constant trial of all others, that for power, quality of tone, and long standing in tune, without exception, Chickering's New Scale Piano excels all others, and justice to the maker compels this expression of our sentiments, which you are at liberty to use as you may deem best.
Yours truly,
MME. WHITING LORINI,
SIG. FRANCESCO AMODIO,
MME. NATALI TESTA,
SIG. L. STEFANI,
SIG. ENNIU TESTA,
J. BEHRENS.
Those who think of purchasing a Piano should not fail to call at my establishment, 88 and 90 Randolph, and 69 Dearborn street, and examine these magnificent instruments, and cannot fail to be satisfied.
Respectfully, ALANSON REED.
no16-w284-1t

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO., PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.
The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from Nov. 1, 1863, to Oct. 31, 1864.	
On Marine and Inland Risks	$621,347.90
On Fire Risks	120,857.18
	$362,705.08
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1863	334,472.42
	797,177.50
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864.	
On Marine and Inland Risks	$416,364.73
On Fire Risks	120,556.75
	$536,921.48
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.	75,322.66
	$612,244.14
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above.	
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$314,391.82
Fire Losses	40,595.32
Return Premiums	29,304.96
Re-Insurances	32,549.28
Agency Charges	19,064.94
Advertising, Printing, &c.	3,689.13
*Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c., &c.	11,886.27
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c.	14,089.00
	$384,061.28
	228,282.86

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividends and Profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

$100,000 U. S. 5 per cent Loan, 1871	$100,000.00
111,000 " 6 " 1881	118,215.00
25,000 " 6 " 5-20s	25,362.50
100,000 State of Penn. 5 per cent Loan	96,960.00
54,000 " 6 "	55,840.00
123,050 City of Phila 6 "	125,530.87
20,000 Penn. R. R. 1st Mortgage 6 ¥ ct. bonds	22,000.00
50,000 " 2d	52,250.00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Co. principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,300.00
5,000 150 Shares Stock Penn R. R. Co	9,100.00
5,000 100 " North Penn. R. R. Co	5,050.00
30,000 U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness	48,425.00
30,00 State of Tennessee 5 per cent Loan	12,000.00
123,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured	123,700.00
$868,250 Par. Cost $842,190.56. Market value	$857,627.87
Real Estate	36,000.00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	118,325.62
Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	28,799.24
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4,365.00. Estimated value	3,398.00
Cash on deposit with U. S. Government, subject to ten days call	100,000.00
Cash in Banks	38,134.93
Cash in Drawer	257.56
	$138,392.49
	$1,201,664.02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of ten per cent on the Capital Stock and six per cent interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of forty per cent on the Earned Premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have ordered also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year 1860, be redeemed in CASH at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."
DIRECTORS:
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A Souder, Theophilus Paulding, Jno. R. Penrose, James Traquair, H. C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, Wm. C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Peniston, Henry Sloan, Wm. G. Boulton, Edw'd Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Jacob P. Jones, Jas. B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer M'Ilvaine, John B. Semple, Pittsburgh, A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Sec'y. no16-w275-1t

CHARLES S. FRINK, MERCHANT TAILOR, 98 Washington Street, Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of seasonable goods, all of which will be made up in the latest and most approved styles, and at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. oc31-v239-1m W&SA net

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS Constantly on Hand and Made to Order. We at all times have on hand the LARGEST STOCK IN THE WEST, And can furnish the best of goods at the lowest market price. CAMPAIGN FLAGS marked so that the letters can be removed without injury to the Flag. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 165 and 167 South Water st. oc8-h375-3m-1s-W&F net

$10—FRENCH FLUTING—$10 SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. E. COOKE still continues to teach his improved method of French Fluting for Ten Dollars, at 128 State street. Full instruction sent to all parts of the country on receipt of price. Box 3801, Post Office, Chicago.

CAUTION.—Lost a Warehouse Receipt of the Chicago Dock Company, issued to us on the 10th day of October, 1864, for 100 barrels of Highwines. Receipt No. 425, Warehouse C. Persons are cautioned against negotiating it, as delivery of the Highwines has been stopped. B. F. QUIMBY & CO.

New Advertisements.

THE LAME WALK! THE BLIND SEE! THE DEAF HEAR! Over 26,000 Registered Operations in Five Years.
NO MEDICINES GIVEN! NO SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED! CHRONIC DISEASES CURED! ACUTE PAIN INSTANTLY RELIEVED!
DR. J. DODGE WARREN, Of Lexington avenue, New York, PRACTICAL PHYSICIAN FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, Late of Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Montreal, Quebec and New York City, HAS TAKEN ROOMS AT THE Matteson House, Chicago, Ill., From Nov. 21st, 1864, till Dec. 5th, 1864.
So many thousands are already acquainted with my mode of operating, it seems necessary only to say that by this method an Equilibrium of the Vital Powers is at once established, and an equalization of the circulation maintained; thus nature is enabled to throw off the effete matters which generate and foster disease, and health at once ensues.
From ten to twenty minutes are required for the most inveterate cases of any curable Chronic Disease. In many instances a single operation of five minutes is sufficient. In cases of exceedingly obstinate character, a second or even a third operation may be required. No exception to Fractures, Dislocations, Curvature of the Spine, or Suppurating Tumors.
The diseases which yield most readily to the curative agency of this method, as practised by me, are Dyspepsia, Constipation, Asthma, Angina Pectoris, Chlorosis, Loss of Voice, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Liver Disease, Diseases of the Biliary Passages, Irritable Bladders, Headache, Nervous Irritation of the Brain, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Diseases of the Heart, Eruptive Diseases, Convulsions, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Torpid Congestion of Spleen, Irritation of Stomach, Diseases of Kidneys, Ulceration of the Womb, General Debility, Nervous Depression, Difficult Breathing with Pain in the Lungs.
Paralysis, Consumption, and General Dropsy are the most tardy and uncertain in this treatment. Patients afflicted with these have rarely been restored. They are, however, always benefited.
Deafness, when dependent upon destruction of Tympanum, and Amaurosis, dependent upon paralysis of optic nerve, INCURABLE.
Terms of treatment made known on application. Those persons who cannot afford to pay, are CORDIALLY INVITED WITHOUT MONEY, AND WITHOUT PRICE, CLEANLINESS only being required.
no15-w179-6tnet &tw

CHANGE OF AGENCY. SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital - - - $1,000,000.00
Surplus, Aug 1, '64 469,643.19
Total Assets, $1,469,643.19
" Liabilities, $20,154.86
WESTERN FIRE BRANCH. J. R. PAYSON, General Agent, FAY & BAKER, AGENTS, (Successors to B. W. Phillips & Co.) CHICAGO. IN SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, South Side of Court House Square; and No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, SOUTH WATER STREET.
SCRIP DIVIDEND, OF 1863, 55 PER CENT. OF 1864, 50 PER CENT.
$10,000 IN DIVIDENDS Returned to Customers in this City alone.
Scrip of 1864 now ready for delivery. Interest paid on all outstanding Scrip.
THIS IS THE Largest Participation Company IN THE COUNTRY.
The undersigned having succeeded B. W. Phillips & Co., as Agents of the Security Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies upon highly favorable terms in this well known and popular Company.
ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY, AT THIS AGENCY, Without Discount for Interest.
At present date THIS COMPANY HAS NO UNSETTLED LOSSES IN THE WEST.
FAY & BAKER, Agents.
GEO. BAKER, General Agent, Park Insurance Company, New York. J. & W. FAY, late of E. B. Fay & Co., Bankers, Ottawa, Illinois. Nov. 1, 1864. no8-v285-1w&wnet

EASTERN STOVE STORE, BANGS BROS, 82 Monroe-st., Have just opened a large and well selected stock of EASTERN Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, Both for Wood and Coal. Also, a general assortment of Kitchen Furnishing Goods, such as Planished, French Japanned Tin and Wooden Ware, all sizes of FARMER'S BOILERS or Lard Kettles. The best CLOTHES WRINGERS in the market, warranted.
A NEW PATENT COAL SIFTER, Which can be used in the Kitchen, and free from all dust, and pays for itself every month in the saving of coal. A new article for a CORN POP OR COFFEE ROASTER. We also have a manufactory of Tin, Copper and Iron of every description. Jobbing of all kinds done PROMPTLY AND NEATLY. no4-v365-2w

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS In the market, are manufactured by C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Nos. 4, 6 and 8 Lake Street, OPPOSITE THE ADAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO. They have in store the largest stock of Eastern Work in the West, bought in May and June, before the advance, and will sell many styles lower than Eastern prices. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Boot Moccasins and Shoe Packs for Lumbermen. no17-p6w-1m-net

MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate in the City of Chicago, or on Farms in Illinois, within about 100 miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, Office 62 Dearborn street, Room 5, up-stairs. no15-w218-3tnet

CAUTION.—Stolen from my house in Freeport, Ill., on the night of Nov. 8th, 1864, the following described U. S. Bonds:

No.	Letter.	Date.	Descrip.		Value.
27,073	A	June 15, 1864.	6-5s	of	$1,000.00
10,977	B	June 15, 1864.	6-5s	of	500.00
25,385			10-40s	of	500.00

The public are cautioned against buying any of the above Bonds, and for any information regarding them a liberal reward will be paid. WM. H. RHODES. no15-w114-3t-wtnet

THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y. NORTH AMERICAN INSUR'E CO. OF N. Y. METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y. MARKET FIRE INS. CO. OF N. Y. GOODHUE FIRE INS. CO. OF N. Y. New England Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Boston Have been removed to the building southwest corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, opp. Metropolitan Hall. no15-w87-3tnet B. W. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE AT WHOLESALE, By R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 WEST LAKE STREET. oc13-s3-3m-net

ELY IS AT HIS NEW HOME, corner Washington and Dearborn streets, selling Shirts of the most ARTISTIC CUT, THOROUGH in finish and honest fabrics, to be found in Chicago. PRICES REDUCED 10 per cent., bring them within reach of all. Deals also largely, in all kinds Gent's Furnishing. ELY, Woolen Draper and Tailor, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts, Chicago. jal-h-1sm-net

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—1864 AND 1865.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company's Fast Freight Line to New York, Boston, Montreal, Portland, and New England cities on the line of the Vermont Central Railway. Goods forwarded with despatch and at reasonable rates to all points. Also, Through Bills of Lading given for shipments to Liverpool via Portland, per Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, on satisfactory terms. For further particulars apply to JACOB FORSYTH, Agent, no8-v465-12tnet 48 Clark street, Chicago.

$20,000. A gentleman would invest $20,000 in a mercantile or manufacturing business with a party in business, or he would join a party that has energy and knowledge to commence a respectable business. Address Box 1049, New York Post Office, with full particulars, which will have immediate attention. References given and required. no13-w8-6t-net

TO DRUGGISTS. Partner wanted—a one-half interest in a first-class drug business in a thriving city, within fifty miles of Chicago. One of the finest stores in the West, and a splendid business. For further particulars inquire of MONTGOMERY & KENLY, Drug Brokers, 161 South Water street, Chicago. no15-w181-1tnet

CANCER, FISTULA, PILES and Malignant Tumors are successfully cured, without the use of the knife. The above diseases are cured upon a philosophical method of medical treatment, by Dr. D. McRAE, late Surgeon of the U. S. Army. Office at 10 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2164. no15-v155-1m-net

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE ELECTION.

The popular majority for Mr. Lincoln in the States which have voted, not counting Tennessee, where the opposition made no fight, resulting in a unanimous vote for the Union ticket, amounts in round numbers to 450,000, the largest majority ever given to a Presidential candidate—a majority which is doubly decisive, from the fact that it is the first election for thirty years where but two candidates have run. This is a result over which the patriotic masses of the North, who have determined that this rebellion shall be subdued by force of arms, may well rejoice.

But vast as this popular majority is, it is not as large as it would have been if the issue had been more plainly made. If the Democratic party had avowed its real position as explicitly and unmistakeably as did the Republican, if the Democratic candidates had endorsed their platform without condition and as emphatically as did the Republican, if McClellan had firmly taken his stand upon the Chicago platform and announced himself in favor of Vallandigham's plank for the cessation of hostilities and an armistice with the rebels, Mr. Lincoln's majority would have been two hundred thousand greater. We doubt whether the hero of the gunboat would have received a single State in the Electoral College. McClellan polled the utmost number of votes it was possible because he was popular as a man with his party, because his personel was genial and polished, because a false idea obtained that he was an idol with the soldiers and because he ran upon his own letter which breathed a mild warlike tone instead of the Chicago platform with its obnoxious peace doctrine, thus securing many War Democrats, who would otherwise have voted the Union ticket.

The Democracy, in their platform, set forth that they wanted a cessation of hostilities and a Convention of States to adjust terms of peace, in the face of the repeated assertions of the entire rebel press and the explicit announcement of Jefferson Davis that they would have no peace except upon condition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, but failed to state what they would do in case the Convention was refused by the South. Among their leaders, such men as Vallandigham, Pendleton, Wood, Voorhees and Allen, the intention was to have no more hostilities, and to secure peace even at the cost of recognizing the independence of the rebels. If their platform had openly stated this, and McClellan had endorsed it, so that the square issue could have been presented either of a continuance of the war until the rebellion was suppressed, or of a cessation of hostilities and recognition, Mr. Lincoln's majority would have been a million. The whole American people, with the exception of the Knights of the Golden Circle, such men as Vallandigham, Dodd, Buck Morris, Walsh, Storey and that ilk, would have risen in their majesty and rallied to the support of the Republic.

The Cop. leaders in the election just concluded, have exhibited a greater strength than their real position entitled them to. They polled six hundred thousand more votes than they would have done if their hypocrisy and fraud had been palpable to the people. But cunningly drawn as was the platform, carefully as McClellan in his specious letter tried to throw a veil over the deformity and assiduously as the leaders endeavored to conceal the real intent of their policy, the people detected the disunion peace which pervaded platform and principle, and crushed the monstrous attempt to impair the integrity of the Republic and deliver it into the hands of traitors. It is a salutary lesson for the future to the masses of the Democratic party and they will do well to take heed lest in blindly surrendering themselves to party, they at the same time run the risk of recording themselves as betrayers of their country.

DAVIS ON ARMING NEGROES.

The rebel President deals with the negro question as gingerly as Polonius discussed the insanity of Hamlet, or as James Buchanan handled the Lecompton Constitution. After turning the subject over much as one would manipulate an infernal machine, he comes to the conclusion that all the military service needed by the Confederacy from its slaves, can be found in the employment of 40,000 of them as pioneers and engineers—in other words, as mere laborers. The future, he thinks, can best take care of itself. If the exigencies of the rebel cause shall demand the services of the negroes as soldiers, he is of the opinion that they will be so employed, and that in such case they will either be emancipated or held in servitude.

There are other evidences, aside from this equivocal and indecisive expression of the message of Mr. Davis, going to show that the policy of arming negroes is not to be suddenly adopted by the South. Many of their most influential journals regard it as an abandonment of the whole ground upon which they went to war. There is not a man in the Southern Confederacy who can put his finger on a hostile act either committed or apprehended from the Federal Government not connected with the question of slavery. An amnesty was tendered them twelve months ago, which went so far as to practically repeal the confiscation act of Congress. This law being in the nature of a punishment for rebellion, the President held that he had the same right to exercise the pardoning power in respect of confiscation as of death or imprisonment, and he accordingly proclaimed that those who should lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, should suffer no loss of property except in slaves. That proclamation of amnesty is in full force to-day. Any man or any number of men may avail themselves of it. The question, therefore, goes home to the rebel population with great force, whether they will have emancipation and war by their own obstinacy, or emancipation and peace by accepting the terms offered them by the government of the United States. Those of them who believe that their independence can be achieved without emancipation, will of course fight on till their eyes are opened by gunpowder. Those who believe that emancipation must come, will perhaps weigh the advantages of Union and peace, against those of disunion and war, after the cause of the war shall have disappeared. They may also calculate how long a time would elapse, supposing their independence to be acknowledged, before the two countries, having similar institutions, and bound together by the ligaments of nature, would again coalesce in their political being. When these ideas become rife among the people of the seceding States, the peace party in that section will begin to grow.

Mr. Jefferson Davis is an astute thinker. He knows that the rebellion is bottomed upon slavery, and that the future empire of which he hopes to be counted the father, can exist upon no other foundation. We do not wonder that he is among the reactionists of the South on this momentous proposition. We do not wonder that he advocates the policy of sacrificing the present generation of white men before giving arms and freedom to the blacks. With slavery destroyed, by whatever agency, he knows that the very groundwork of the rebellion is gone, and re-establishment of the Union is only a question of time.

THE RESULT IN MISSOURI.

The Radical triumph in Missouri is complete and overwhelming. The Cops have not carried ten counties in the State. Mr. Lincoln's majority will exceed 20,000. "The acceptance by the people of the proposition for a new State Convention, by an overwhelming majority; the election of a three-fourths Radical majority as members of that Convention; the election of the entire Radical State ticket, from Governor down to Register of Public Lands; the election of a large Radical majority in the Senate, and of a three-fourths majority in the House; the probable election of eight out of nine Radicals to Congress; the presence of two Radicals in the State's seats in the United States Senate; the election of the entire Radical local ticket, with one or two trifling exceptions in St. Louis county, and a similar result in at least eighty out of the one hundred and fourteen counties in the State—give to Radicalism unlimited control of the State—sword, purse, civil power, and everything else." Slavery has got to walk the plank. Missouri before the 4th of March will be as free a State as Maryland or Illinois.

Daddy Price's and Bill Anderson's last invasion did the job. Their army plundered, burned and conscripted, friend and foe alike. It was no respecter of persons. Price conscripted and carried off with him six to ten thousand "democrats" and robbed the rest clean. The result was, that most of those left behind either voted the Radical ticket outright, or stayed away from the polls. They got too large a dose of their "rights," and it sickened them. Missouri is thoroughly cured of "democracy," and henceforth must be classed as an "abolition" State.

A Christian [illegible] Madrid.

Signor Brignoli has recently been driven from the stage in both Paris and Madrid. [illegible]

and the Infanta Donna Isabella, attended the Italian Opera, and were witnesses to a most tumultuous display of disorder. A new tenor named Brignoli so greatly displeased the audience that, notwithstanding the presence of the Queen, hisses, hooting, cat-calls and noises of various kinds, continued throughout the performance. Even the prima donna, Mme. Pesco, was treated with but scanty ceremony. The royal party remained patiently in their box for an hour and a half."

Maryland Election.

The following are the ascertained and reported majorities in the State. The Opposition are given the largest figures claimed by their friends:

Counties.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Allegany	419	....
Anne Arundel	....	1,138
Baltimore City	13,081	....
Baltimore County	....	46
Carroll	172	....
Caroline	400	....
Calvert	....	600
Cecil	338	....
Charles	....	900
Dorchester	....	600
Frederick	1,255	....
Harford	....	361
Howard	....	199
Kent	....	700
Montgomery	....	1,000
Prince George's	....	1,288
Queen Anne's	....	1,036
Somerset	....	1,500
St. Mary's	....	853
Talbot	400	....
Washington	1,550*	....
Worcester	....	600
	16,471	10,979
	10,979	
Lincoln's majority	5,499	
Soldiers' vote	2,486	
	7,985	

The Republicans elect three members of Congress and the Copperheads two. The Legislature stands:

SENATE—Republican 11, Cop. 12.
HOUSE—Republican 55, Cop. 25.

Immediately after the assembling of the Senate the Senators are to be divided by lot into two classes—the first class to hold their office for two years, and the second class for four years from the date of their election.

The General Assembly meets on the first Wednesday of January, 1865, and every second year thereafter. The Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. C. C. Cox, is President of the Senate.

ILLINOIS ELECTION—OFFICIAL.

Comparative Vote of 1864 and 1860.

Counties.	1864 Lincoln.	1864 McClellan.	1860 Lincoln.	1860 Douglas.
Adams	3895	4562	3811	4556
Alexander	....	....	456	684
Bond	1184	713	987	981
Boone	1727	242	1759	310
Brown	....	....	728	1308
Bureau	3351	1794	3623	1413
Calhoun	311	562	260	668
Carroll	1954	447	1680	461
Cass	....	....	1046	1301
Champaign	2116	1133	1796	1211
Christian	1042	1606	968	1428
Clarke	....	....	1313	1794
Clay	882	1002	861	1079
Clinton	1110	1168	784	1294
Coles	2210	1555	1496	1467
Cook	18867	14354	14589	9846
Crawford	822	1371	981	1384
Cumberland	....	....	639	908
De Kalb	....	....	3049	965
De Witt	....	....	1838	1015
Du Page	1816	774	1799	863
Douglas	990	774	809	629
Edgar	....	....	1687	1923
Edwards	635	330	580	379
Effingham	686	1221	453	1084
Fayette	1054	1680	958	1571
Ford	....	....	235	148
Franklin	659	876	525	1591
Fulton	2591	3894	3629	3936
Gallatin	394	694	221	1020
Greene	....	....	970	2173
Grundy	1461	775	1412	1710
Hamilton	382	1147	102	1553
Hancock	2655	2929	2588	2907
Hardin	314	315	107	490
Henderson	1210	877	1353	811
Henry	....	....	3093	1033
Iroquois	....	....	1429	955
Jackson	785	1203	815	1586
Jasper	....	....	625	906
Jefferson	649	1489	459	1853
Jersey	817	1546	910	1291
Jo Daviess	2517	1782	2782	1841
Johnson	1200	940	....	1262
Kane	4271	1478	4307	1991
Kankakee	2113	893	1977	893
Kendall	1765	470	1811	571
Knox	4245	1864	3833	2108
Lake	2468	873	2591	983
LaSalle	5174	4515	6342	4290
Lawrence	....	....	764	970
Lee	2631	1178	2420	1140
Livingston	....	....	1474	1085
Logan	....	....	1729	1691
Macon	1897	1516	1501	1541
Macoupin	2274	2935	2193	2688
Madison	3156	2397	3161	3038
Marion	1427	1678	858	1715
Marshall	1548	1401	1630	1378
Mason	....	....	1198	1224
Massac	948	265	231	672
McDonough	....	....	2363	2350
McHenry	2961	1188	3033	1444
McLean	4001	2589	3547	2567
Menard	854	1075	968	1035
Mercer	....	....	1808	1193
Monroe	590	1327	845	1401
Montgomery	1974	1960	1099	1743
Morgan	2292	2254	2313	2419
Moultrie	649	829	618	797
Ogle	3323	1143	3184	1315
Peoria	3549	3739	3239	3758
Perry	....	....	649	1191
Piatt	....	....	782	599
Pike	....	....	2353	3016
Pope	1091	339	787	1292
Pulaski	....	....	267	565
Putnam	711	426	751	365
Randolph	....	....	1389	1815
Richland	869	987	777	1022
Rock Island	....	....	2038	1478
Saline	....	....	100	1238
Sangamon	3565	3945	3556	3598
Schuyler	1106	1691	956	1539
Scott	873	910	879	1121
Shelby	....	....	971	2254
Stark	1174	618	1164	659
St. Clair	4307	2722	3682	3614
Stephenson	2208	1928	2070	1787
Tazewell	2147	2207	2248	2168
Union	709	1315	157	990
Vermillion	....	....	2351	1757
Wabash	....	....	597	799
Warren	2246	1640	2208	1573
Washington	1244	1207	798	1586
Wayne	....	....	620	1645
White	781	1585	756	1544
Whiteside	2905	1031	2718	1119
Will	3343	2792	3159	2513
Williamson	859	1721	778	1836
Winnebago	3509	795	2984	817
Woodford	....	....	1238	1419
			173,161	160,215

RESULT OF THE CONTEST.

Approximate Majorities (not including the Soldier's Vote) for President in the several States.

States.	Popular Vote. Lincoln.	Popular Vote. McClellan.	Electoral Vote. Lincoln.	Electoral Vote. McClellan.
California	25,000	....	5	..
Connecticut	2,500	....	6	..
Delaware	....	450	..	3
Illinois	30,000	....	16	..
Indiana	35,000	....	16	..
Iowa	40,000	....	8	..
Kansas	20,000	....	3	..
Kentucky	....	25,000	..	11
Maine	18,000	....	7	..
Maryland	5,500	....	7	..
Massachusetts	70,000	....	12	..
Michigan	15,000	....	8	..
Minnesota	6,000	....	4	..
Missouri	5,000	....	11	..
New Hampshire	2,500	....	5	..
New Jersey	....	5,500	..	7
New York	8,000	....	33	..
Nevada	2,000	....	2	..
Ohio	40,000	....	21	..
Oregon	3,000	....	3	..
Pennsylvania	15,000	....	26	..
Rhode Island	5,000	....	4	..
Vermont	30,000	....	5	..
West Virginia	20,000	....	5	..
Wisconsin	12,000	....	8	..
Lincoln's maj.	370,000	30,950	216	21

The soldiers' vote of the States will carry this majority full up to **450,000.**

The Vote in Several Cities.

The vote for President in several cities was as follows:

Cities.	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Total.
New York	36,912	73,709	110,621
Brooklyn	21,037	26,682	47,719
Boston	12,965	7,870	20,835
Albany	5,070	7,542	12,612
Philadelphia	56,885	41,485	98,370
New Haven	3,925	3,720	7,645
Pittsburgh	8,515	4,636	13,151
Cincinnati	15,234	10,829	26,063
Chicago	14,535	12,794	27,329
St. Louis	10,182	7,498	17,680
Buffalo	6,960	7,477	14,437
Baltimore	14,925	2,794	17,619
Indianapolis	9,091	1,833	10,924
Milwaukee	2,545	4,905	7,450
Louisville	1,949	4,966	6,998

It will be seen that only three cities in the United States polled a larger vote than Chicago.

The Result in New Jersey.

[From the New Brunswick Fredonian, Nov. 10.]

While the result in this State is not all we desired, still we have cut down the Democratic majority of two years ago full two-thirds, and given that party such a shaking as they have never before received. The McClellan majority in the State is probably about 5,000, while we have gained one member of Congress—William A. Newell—one member of the State Senate, and tied the Assembly, which is a gain of eleven members—thus showing that our work in New Jersey has not altogether been in vain.

The result of the election in the city of New Brunswick is fully equal to the expectations of the Union men. Last year the Democratic majority on Assemblyman was 170, and now it is 62 the other way. The result is due to the manful manner in which the Unionists stood on guard at the polls through the entire day. The number of votes cast in this county was much larger than was anticipated—a very great increase over former elections. In this city the number of votes polled was 3,150—318 more than was ever cast here before.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

He Congratulates the President.

CITY POINT, Nov. 10, 1864—10:30 p. m.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Enough now seems to be known to say who is to hold the reins of Government for the next four years.

Congratulate the President for me for the double victory.

The election having passed off quietly, no bloodshed or riot throughout the land, is a victory worth more to the country than a battle won.

Rebeldom and Europe will construe it so.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

☞ The Grayville (Ill.) *Independent* is out with a sublimely tall rooster, a blazing cannon, and an ecstatic bass drummer, in honor of the triumph in Grayville, that gave at the previous election a Democratic majority of fifty-three, but now gives Lincoln a majority of six.

THE REBELLION.

Report of the Rebel Secretary of War—The Arming of Blacks—The Old Argument of the Man Stealers—A Rebel Review of the Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 14.

The *Inquirer's* Washington special gives an abstract of the report of the rebel Secretary of War Seddon. I send you the following points of interest:

About the arming of negroes Mr. Seddon says: "With a view to the increase of our armies in the field this policy has been suggested, and has already some public support of enlisting our negro slaves as soldiers. No compunction could be felt in so using them, for deeply as the whites of the South are interested in ever liberating themselves from the associations of thraldom, the negroes of the South are even more vitally concerned. With the whites it is a question of nationality, of honor and property. With the negroes, in its dread issues of no distant future, it is a question of their existence as a race. The friendship of people so selfish, cruel and remorseless as our foes would be, more fatal to them than to us, and exposed as the blacks are to all the vices, without the prudence of civilized men, their freedom would be a mockery. They must soon, in the language of a leader among them, and a professed friend, be "used up," as sickly exotics, or wither away amid the blighting influences of debauchery and pauperism, crime and disease.

They have now their houses, and value their families. They respect and depend on them to defend and protect them against the slavery and devastation of the enemy. No fear is entertained of their fidelity, for the feelings of interest of the great mass of negroes have been conclusively manifested to be with their protectors and masters.

Neither is it doubted that under the leadership of those whom they have confidence, they would exhibit more steadfastness and courage than they will ever obtain as soldiers. If any additional incentive was required more than the supposed love of liberty natural to man, it might be readily afforded by the assurance of emancipation to all who conduct themselves with fidelity and courage during the war. For any such action it would of course require the concurrence of the Legislatures of each State from which the negro soldiers had been drawn, because to the States exclusively belongs the determination of the relations which their colored people, or any part of them, shall hold. It is not doubted, however, should it be deemed expedient so to employ and reward slaves enlisted as soldiers, that necessary legislation would be accorded, for there is no sacrifice of property or minor interests which would not be made by either our States or people to assure a final separation from our hated foes and the achievement of our liberty and independence. While it is encouraging to know this resource for further and fuller efforts at our command, my own judgment does not yet see the necessity or approve the policy of employing slaves in the higher duties of soldiers. They are confessedly inferior, in all respects, to our white citizens in qualifications, and I have no doubt we have within military age as large a proportion of our whole population as will be required for our military operations. If, then, negroes be employed in war, an inferior is preferred to a superior agent for work in such war as this waged against foes bent with malignant persistence on our destruction, and for all that man holds priceless, the most vital work is that of the soldiers, and for it wisdom and duty require most fitting workmen. Superior instrumentalities should be preferred. It will not do, in my opinion, to risk our liberties and safety on the negro, while the white man may be called to the sacred duty of defense; and for the present it seems best to leave the subordinate labors of society to the negro, and to impose its highest on the superior class.

He urges universal conscription, as follows: It is my deliberate conviction, more than once expressed in former reports, that the policy of exemption to those capable of military service, is unwise, and that all men between 18 and 45, capable of bearing arms, should, without distinction of occupation or profession, be subjected to service, and called to the field. A few indispensable exceptions, for the needs of society and the supply of the army, might be readily and more conveniently provided by details. Exemptions by classes necessarily cover many not actually demanded by society for its needs, that on first view may have given plausibility to exceptions, and such exceptions, besides inducing invidious feeling and dissatisfaction, compel a discrimination in call for service which both delays and measurably defeats its full accomplishment. It is therefore urgently recommended that all exemptions, except of officers actually essential to the conduct of the Confederate and State governments, be abolished: All of military age, physically capable without distinction or discrimination, should be at once devoted to the sacred duty of defending their country in the field. They would probably constitute as large a draft for continuous service in the field as the interests of society would allow, but it is not doubted that our slaves and those beyond and below the ages prescribed for active service, with the large number of those fit only for light duty and partially disabled by service, would suffice to adequately maintain the necessary production and supplies both for the army and the people.

The primary object of the enemy was to capture Richmond and the defeat and dispersion of the armies of Northern Virginia and Tennessee. He assembled his main army for this purpose in April last, on the Rappahannock under Gen. Grant. Another army was collected on the Peninsula under the command of Gen. Butler to co-operate on the south side of the Rappahannock. The third designed to penetrate to James river, through the valley of Virginia, and the forces in Virginia and Kentucky were to cross and join it in its march. It is believed more than 200,000 troops were combined for the action of this plan in April last; that from 50,000 to 100,000 men had been since added as reinforcements. Gen. Grant's army was met at the Wilderness on the 5th of May, and defeated. It was encountered with the same result at Spottsylvania Court House, on the North Anna and Cold Harbor River, after which it abandoned its march on Richmond, crossed the James river to form a junction with Gen. Butler near Petersburg.

The army of Butler had landed on the south side of the James river at Bermuda Hundreds, early in May, to co-operate with Gen. Grant, which was expected to arrive before Richmond in a short time. On the 16th day of May this army met with a defeat at Drury's, and was confined to its entrenchments from that time till it was joined by the army of Gen. Grant. The army of Gen Sigel, designated for the invasion of the Valley of Virginia, was defeated at New Market, and the troops from West Virginia were drawn from the valley of the Upper Roanoke, about the same time. At a later period these armies were united under Gen. Hunter.

After a successful march up the Valley of Virginia, they were encountered by Early at Lynchburg and driven to the Ohio river. Gen. Early finding Washington City and Baltimore exposed, passed through the Valley defeating all opposing forces, crossed into Maryland and penetrated to the suburbs of Washington and Baltimore. The cavalry raids of Sheridan and Wilson were defeated, and the attempts to permanently obstruct our communications failed.

The capture of Atlanta is acknowledged thus: When that central part of the Union to various converging lines of communication had been reached and appeared about to be abandoned, a change was made in commanders, and strenuous efforts were made to hold and defend it by force of arms, this place which had become more important in a political and moral than military view from the significance which the public of both sides had attached to its possession. It was held for several weeks, and some successes which were achieved with skill and valor for the time, seemed to assure the retention when the hazardous move of the enemy, which, with promptitude on the part of our commanders would have proved his ruin, and turned the situation into victory for us, compelled our evacuation of the city and its occupancy by the enemy. This was felt to be a serious reverse and caused a feeling of sadness throughout the Confederacy, while it was hailed with unbounded acclamation and renewed hopes by the enemy for the time. The loss of prestige and political effects were adverse to us, but result may show that it is misunderstood and exaggerated. It has liberated our army for offensive operations, while it has chained down the enemy to the tenure of a far inland position of no real strategic value since the breaking up of its railroad connections. It is in the midst of a hostile population, to be sustained by supplies drawn hundreds of miles, by a single line of road—an opportunity which has been siezed and acted upon by our enterprising leader with promptitude and energy.

After the fall of Atlanta, a series of disasters befel our troops in the Valley of Virginia and contributed to the discouragement then existing, but when we consider the events of the entire campaign; the brilliant acts of our armies in Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri; the long, arduous and successful resistance made by the Army of North Virginia, in which every virtue of the army and genius of consummate generalship have been displayed; the glorious defense of Petersburg and Richmond; the numerous successes that have crowned our armies in Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, and the adventurous, bold and effective efforts of our cavalry under Hampton, Forrest, Lee and others, we have cause for congratulation and rejoicing.

OUR INDIANAPOLIS LETTER.

The Election—The O. A. K. Trials—The Prisoners want Rebel Witnesses—Military Changes—The Assembling of the Legislature—New National Banks—Increase of Population.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 14, 1864.

The result of the October election in this State was so grand, so utterly overwhelming, that it satisfied everybody that in November, Indiana could do no otherwise than reaffirm, by a greater majority the judgment she then rendered. And as a consequence there has not been that promptness in forwarding the returns from the various counties, nor that interest in hearing them, which would have been the case had the State and Presidential election taken place on the same day, as in some other States. We felt we were safe, and more than safe, and from some of the latest returns it is evident that in certain counties the Union men were guilty of a sort of absenteeism, and failed to poll their full vote. Judging however, from the vote of the counties thus far reported, Lincoln's majority will not go beyond 25,000.

The Military Commission is at work again in sober earnest, despite the asseverations of many Democrats that after the Presidential election nothing more would be heard of it. The people have rendered a verdict that this war must be promptly and decisively prosecuted, and conspirators and rebels punished, and expect a judgment on that verdict in accordance with its terms. Nor will they be disappointed. Messrs. Bowles, Milligan & Co., are in a worse fix than before, for now it is not a tyrannous Administration that is persecuting them, it is an outraged and indignant people who are trying them for their crimes. The evidence on behalf of the Government will probably be closed to-day. The examination of witnesses for the defence will take some time, as each of the four prisoners have subpoenaed some fifteen witnesses. Mr. Gordon, of counsel for them, asked on Saturday for a safe conduct from the Government for some witnesses for the defence who reside in Taylorsville, Kentucky. He wanted them for the purpose of impeaching Mr. Stidger, one of the principal witnesses for the Government. Judge Advocate Burnett replied that if these witnesses were rebels he could not agree to tie the hands of the Government. Mr. Gordon rejoined that they were regarded as loyal in Kentucky—that is, they had not taken up arms against the Union, &c. Thus admitting that they were disloyal enough to require a safe conduct from the authorities, or they could not be induced to come. The probability is that the conservative Kentucky chaps will not be on hand.

The prisoners themselves seem to have given up all hope, with the exception of Humphreys. Bowles hangs down his head most of the time, and one can hardly help thinking it a pity that such a white-haired old man should employ his few remaining days on earth in endeavoring to overthrow and destroy the country that gave him birth. Milligan, naturally long, lean and hungry-looking, is more cadaverous than ever. He has fallen away visibly since his arrest. Horsey is a black-skinned, coarse-haired, thick-set barbarian, with villain written in every line of his countenance. He is fast losing the defiant air he had on when as yet the evidence bore lightly on his misdeeds. The disclosures of Friday and Saturday were dreadfully damaging against him. Humphreys is a round-faced, stout-built, clean-shaven and jolly-looking man, and bears up with wonderful composure. As yet he has come off much better than the others, but the witnesses who will testify to-day will make revelations that will have the effect of lengthening his visage several inches. There is but little doubt as to what their verdict will be as to their guilt or innocence.

Minor State matters have been almost forgotten during the past week—drowned in a deluge of election returns. Laz. Noble, who has been Adjutant General during the past three years, retired from that position this morning, and entered upon his duties as Clerk of the Supreme Court. He is succeeded as Adjutant General by Col. W. H. H. Terrell, the able Financial Secretary of Gov. Morton. Mr. John Paul Jones, the late Clerk of the Supreme Court, who declined a renomination on account of ill health, retires with the good wishes of everybody. His good management and official courtesy have won for him hosts of friends.

The bustle and confusion, preparatory to the assembling of the Legislature, is already beginning. Members are coming into the city to secure rooms, &c., and the legislative chambers are being swept and garnished. The speakership of the House is being agitated. Hons. John U. Pettit of Wabash, D. C. Branham of Jefferson, H. C. Newcomb of this city, are the most prominent candidates. The famous Col. John T. Wilder, of Wilder's mounted infantry, the old 17th, has resigned on account of ill health. Brig. Gen. Milo S. Hascall, who has been in the service for more than three years, and passed through a score of battles, and whose stubborn bravery when in command of the left wing at Stone River saved the day for us, has also tendered his resignation. He never has enjoyed the best of health, and now needs rest and quiet. It could be hoped that the country might not be deprived of the services of so gallant an officer.

Two new National Banks are being started here. One by Messrs. Calvin Fletcher, S. A. Fletcher, S. A. Fletcher, Jr., T. H. Sharpe, F. M. Churchman, and others, will go into operation with a capital of one million dollars. The other is being organized under the auspices of Messrs. Pettibone, Mansur & Co., of the City Bank, which last institution will be merged in the former. The great success of the First National Bank has amply demonstrated the need of others. Mr. Wm. H. English is President, and Mr. W. R. Norfsinger, the Cashier of the bank last named, and among its directors and stockholders are many of our leading capitalists. Mr. J. D. F. Lanier, of the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York, to whom Indiana owes a great debt of gratitude for supplying the money to pay the interest on her State debt, which a Copperhead legislature would have forced her to repudiate, has recently become a heavy stockholder in the First National Bank, and its capital stock has been doubled.

The city is growing rapidly. Last Tuesday there were 10,984 votes polled, thus showing a population of at least fifty thousand. There were no Massachusetts or Pennsylvania regiments here to vote either. It was a square, honest vote. And, from the fact that, with the exception of 1,895, all these votes were for old Abe and Andy, you may reasonably infer that the state of public morals is excellent, and that churches and free schools are well patronized, and I am happy to assure you that such is the case. DOT.

OUR PADUCAH LETTER.

The Eastport Disaster—Forrest's Raid and the Election—Change of Sentiment in Kentucky—A new Union Paper—The Sanitary Commission—Military Matters.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

PADUCAH, KY., Nov. 12.

Captain King, of the gunboat Key West, (No. 32) whose boat was destroyed at Johnsonville, arrived here yesterday. Capt. King, a short time after the Eastport disaster, captured a number of Texas cavalry, and a bearer of rebel dispatches. The Texans say that in the action at Eastport the gunboats, while shelling the enemy, killed thirty-one men, and wounded many more. Among the killed was Col. Johnson, commanding a brigade of cavalry, who had his head blown off by a shell. This information was confirmed by the intercepted dispatches. The rebels say that for every prisoner taken by them they lost one man killed by gunboats. Unfortunately Capt. King lost the rebel dispatches, together with his own papers, by the burning of his boat. He is very severe upon Col. Hoge, and declares his intention to lay before the War Department all the points in regard to the defeat.

The election in this military district—Western Kentucky—resulted in favor of the Union candidate. Had it not been for Forrest's raid—which frightened the timid, and prevented our friends from continuing the canvass—the Union majority would have been enormous; as it is, Hickman, Fulton, McCracken and Livingston counties give an aggregate Union majority of 412, while Graves and Ballard counties go Copperhead about 300. Forrest's appearance was the signal for increased activity on the part of McClellan men, and no sooner were General Meridith and Lieutenant Anderson obliged to discontinue the canvass than the Copperheads flooded the country with their villanous documents, poisoning the minds of the people. Had Forrest not made his appearance and Meredith and Anderson been able to canvass the district, as was intended, Lincoln would have carried the First Congressional District, without doubt. The changes which took place in every county which they visited are astonishing, and demonstrate the persuasive powers of these gentlemen. Graves county, in which but one meeting was held, and which had been a hot-bed of secession, gave Lincoln a handsome vote—643 to 770 for McClellan. In Graves county is a precinct almost unanimously Union in sentiment; this precinct is settled by a very intelligent class of farmers, and for many years few or no slaves have been held in that precinct. The question of Union without slavery, or slavery without Union was squarely placed before our people at this election, and in the counties west of the Cumberland they have shown their devotion to the Union and discarded slavery.

A Union paper, of the right stripe, called "The Federal Union," has recently been established in this city by J. A. Hull, late editor of the Cairo *News*. Mr. Hull is a zealous laborer for the Union cause, and his paper will be the means of doing much good both in Western Kentucky and in Southern Illinois. His enterprise deserves success, and should receive a liberal support from the Union men of the loyal States.

The Sanitary Commission are doing all in their power for the soldiers here. They have obtained the use of a large building formerly occupied as a Female Seminary, which will be opened in a few days as a Soldiers' Home, under the superintendence of Mr. Way, of Northern Illinois. The Christian Commission have also extended their operations to this post, and opened rooms where daily prayer meetings are held, and supply soldiers with religious and miscellaneous reading matter. Mr. Kennedy, formerly connected with the Commission in Cairo, has charge of the rooms in this city.

All military intelligence is contraband, but I will venture to tell you that a large number of troops have concentrated here, and General A. J. Smith is expected soon to take direction of field operations.

The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are each in fine boating order, rendering an expedition up either of those streams a perfectly feasible operation. MASSAC.

☞ There is a rumor that McClellan will take the Presidency of the Great Western and Atlantic railroad.

Pyramid of Little Mackerels.

KENTUCKY.
DELAWARE.
NEW JERSEY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

The demand for money to-day has probably been less persistent than for some days past, but then it is still large. The market is stiffening somewhat, but it does not amount to a stringency. Currency has become scarce, but supplies from the East are expected to-morrow, on orders from our Bankers. The scarcity of the currency has been caused by the fact that during the stringency of the exchange market, considerable sums were shipped to place of exchange to New York. But as it has been ordered back, it will probably be more plenty at least for a few days. The fall in gold depressed the markets to-day, and the transactions were small at a decline on previous quotations.

Exchange has been a drug in the market to-day, pouring in torrents upon the bankers. Many, in consequence of the scarcity of currency, have been compelled to close down and refuse it. The exchange comes mostly from packers who are generally drawing upon the New York correspondents. The buying price has generally been ¼ discount, and the selling price ½ discount. If the amount of currency ordered from New York comes, the exchange market will stiffen up, as our bankers are desirous of keeping a goodly amount on hand for any exigencies that may come.

The gold market in New York is evidently growing weaker daily. It opened at 244 to-day, and dropped down to 237½ at the close. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, but it is evidently making good headway and we look to see gold touch a still lower figure very shortly. The following are the quotations telegraphed J. James Boyd, bullion broker, 25 Clark street: [illegible]

Here the market opened at 243, and closed at 237 with a downward tendency. Brokers would only buy to fill orders, not caring to venture their own means on a drooping market. Silver is very firm and held at 220@225. Government securities are very firm, with a decidedly upward tendency. The buying price of 5.20s to-day has been 103, and selling 104, with a demand away beyond the supply. Dealers find it impossible to keep a stock on hand. There is no class of investments so popular now as Government securities.

Preston, Willard & Kean, 47 South Clark street, are buying 5.20 bonds at 103½@103. They deal in all classes of Government stocks and bonds; also in military and agricultural land warrants.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices for cash, Nov. 15, 1864, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	125½	124	Quicksilver	86	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	44½	44½	C. & T.	114	113½
C. & N. W. pfd.	82½	82½	Hudson River	123	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	101	[illegible]	Ill. Central	128½	127¾
Erie pfd.	104½	104½	O. & M. cert.	39½	[illegible]
C. & Pitts.	109½	109¼	Ill. 6 ₩ ct War		
M. S. (com.)	78½	78½	Loan Bonds	101	[illegible]
M. S. (gtd)	141	141	Coupons	[illegible]	105
P., F. W. & C.	107½	107½	U. S. 5 ₩ cent		
M. C.	129	[illegible]	Bonds, '81	103¾	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	99	[illegible]	U. S. 7 3-10s	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr cert	95½	[illegible]
Rock Island	107½	108¼	Am. Gold	237	237½
I. C. scrip	129½	127½			
C. B. & Q.	117½	116½			

Market—First Board, weak; Second Board, weak.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1864.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The general produce markets during the week have ruled heavy, and prices have fallen. Flour has declined 25@50c per brl during the week; Wheat, 6@7c per bushel; Barley 25c per bushel; and Highwines, 1c per gallon. Old Corn, under a great scarcity, has advanced 4@5c, and new corn, 8@10c per bushel; and Rye, 2@2½c per bushel.

The Provision market has been very active and buoyant, and we note an advance of $1.00 per brl on Mess Pork and Prime Mess Pork, $1.00@1.50 on Mess and Extra Mess Beef, $1.00 on Beef Hams, ¼@1c per lb on sweet pickled Hams, and 1c per lb. on Lard. Tallow also advanced 1@1½c per lb.; Domestic Salt, 25c per bbl, and Foreign Salt, 25c per sack.

The market for Groceries during the week has been active and prices are higher. Sugars have advanced ½@1c, Coffee, 3@4c; Cassia, 5c; Nutmegs, 10c. Carbon Oil has also advanced 6c per gallon during the week.

The receipts and shipments during the last 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	4,476	4,033
Wheat	48,364	32,023
Corn	20,142	2,400
Oats	63,184	83,835
Rye	5,600	13,850
Barley	4,148	....
Grass Seed	3,061	....
Flax Seed	....	22,177
Broom Corn	51,678	34,975
Cured Meats	6,100	18,340
Beef	340	1,303
Pork	....	4,954
Lard	1,350	75,739
Tallow	10,345	144,033
Butter	19,116	....
Dressed Hogs	18	....
Live Hogs	15,453	5,149
Cattle	1,390	510
Hides	107,210	103,998
Highwines	244	632
Wool	....	31,140
Lumber, m.	1,380	1,923
Shingles, m.	155	390
Lath	156	416
Salt, brls	1,090	3,210
Salt, bags	....	694

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the general markets were moderately active, but owing to the decline in gold, the prices of general produce fell.

In Provisions we have to report a firm but not a very active market. Mess Pork was in fair request at $37.00, at which we note sales of about 500 brls. There was less inquiry for Prime Mess Pork, but the market was steady and firm, with sales of 1,100 brls at $34.00. Sweet pickled Hams were in more active request, and we note an advance of ¼c per lb, with sales of 600 tcs at 17½@18½c for city, and 17½c for a lot delivered at Milwaukee. Extra Mess Beef was in active request, with sales of 1,000 brls at $20.50. Mess Beef is in request at $17.00, but it is generally held at $18.00. Beef Hams continue in demand at $22.00, with sales to-day of 200 brls at that price. Green Meats were in good demand and active at 16c from the block. Lard was in good demand, but owing to the extreme firmness of holders, there was not much activity, with sales of only 150 tcs prime City Steam at 22c, and 200 tcs No 1 Lard at 21c. Tallow was in good demand, and very firm at 17½c, with sales of 50 brls at that price.

Dressed Hogs are beginning to arrive in limited quantities, and we note light sales at 13½@13½c, and 14c for one lot of very extra.

Flour was very dull and heavy, with sales of only about 1,500 brls at $10@11.25 for White Winter Extras, and $9@9.50 for Spring Extras.

The Wheat market was very much depressed, and under the influence of the decline in gold, prices fell 3c per bushel, with sales of 95,000 bushels at $1.98½@1.96 for No. 1 Red, $1.89@1.84 for Rejected Red, $1.85@1.85¼ for No 2 Spring, and $1.70@1.71 for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet at $1.77½ for No 2 Spring.

Old Corn was scarce and in good demand at an advance of 1@3c per bushel, with sales of No 2 at $1.20@1.25, and Rejected Corn at $1.20@1.21. New Corn advanced 3@4c per bushel, with sales at $1.10@1.15.

Oats were in active request by shippers, and prices advanced 1½@1c per bushel, with sales of about 160,000 bushels, at 64½@65½c for No 1 and 62½c for Rejected—the market closing steady at 65½ for No 1.

The market for Rye was firm but not very active—only about 7,000 bushels having changed hands, at $1.14@1.14½ for No 1 and $1.12@1.12½ for No 2—the market closing firm.

Barley was in more active request and firmer, with sales of No. 2 at $1.40—sellers at the close holding at $1.42.

Highwines were dull and without material change—only about 180 brls. having been sold at $1.62 to 1.63½.

Grain Freights were easier, with engagements at 14c for wheat, 15c for corn, and 11c for oats to Buffalo, and 21c for corn to Ogdensburg.

In Beef Cattle the market has been in light supply, with an active demand. Entered sales 1,600 head, at $3.25@6.00, chiefly at $4@5.00 per 100 lbs. On previous quotations we note an advance of 20@25c per 100 lbs.

The Hog market has been in limited supply owing to the detention of some of the principal stock-trains until late in the afternoon. Sales were made at $10.00@15.00 per 100 lbs, but the market closed dull and less firmer. Entered sales at the various yards 6,573 head, at $10.15@11.00, chiefly at $10.25@10.75 per 100 lbs.

LATER.

Owing to the further decline in gold in the afternoon, the wheat market became very flat, and No. 2 Spring fell as low as $1.74, and closed at $175—a decline of 3½c to 3½c since the close of 'Change. Coarse grains were neglected.

There was a fair inquiry for Beef and Hog Product, and we note sales of 400 brls Prime Mess Pork at $34, and 200 brls country Mess Beef at $16, and 300 brls city do on private terms.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

Trade has been very active among the Dry Goods men to-day. Most of the country dealers are greatly reduced in their stocks, and are compelled by the condition of the weather to supply the wants of their customers, particularly on seasonable goods. Dealers buy cautiously, and will continue to do so until the status of the market is better defined. Flannels are undoubtedly scarce, and the tendency of the price is upward. A leading Philadelphia house telegraphed to a Chicago house that that market has been very active in Flannels for the past ten days, particularly in Illinois. The market is now quite bare. Manufacturers have stopped making them, and commenced on Spring work. There is not a manufacturer now in that city who would engage to deliver five cases of them. There are many merchants in town wanting to buy.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Nov. 15, 1864.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1864.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, etc., for the week ending Nov. 12, and comparatively for three years:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 12, FOR THREE YEARS.

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Lumber, ft.	7,271,000	6,399,000	6,435,000
Shingles, No.	1,602,000	1,171,334	5,839,000
Lath, pcs	1,962,000	245,000	570,000
Staves, No.	19,000	60,000	605,000
Posts, No.	7,880	5,100	5,300

LUMBER—The indifference which for several weeks past has been exhibited by dealers in purchasing their winter stocks of Lumber, has been considerably modified during the past week. With a heavy falling off in the receipts; and symptoms of the early approach of winter, buyers begin to discover that their stocks are too low, and that it is absolutely necessary that some additions should be made before, by the close of navigation, it will be too late to make the attempt.

The result has been that the few cargoes brought in and available were quickly sold, buyers fixing their own prices from which no departure was thought of. In many instances sales have been made at an advance of $1.00@3.00 per 1,000 feet over last week's prices, and besides the cargoes sold on arrival, there have been several sales to arrive, made at equally high rates. With the present very small supply continued, prices must necessarily rule firm, and with a strong upward tendency.

SHINGLES—The supply during the week has been very limited, so that on the few sales made, prices have been a shade better. The market is however comparatively quiet, although with no better supply, then the present quotations must be sustained.

LATH—There has been no further change in the market during the past week. With a light supply there is little demand, and no essential change on previous quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schooner Northerner, from Muskegon, 65,000 feet common mixed lumber at $17.00; cargo schooner Louisa Ann, from White Lake, 75,000 feet lumber ½ strips, balance assorted, at $19.00; cargo schooner —— from Oconto, to arrive, ½ strips, balance good assorted, at $20.00.

CARGO SALES DURING THE WEEK.

Vessels.	Where From.	Description.	Price
Adriatic	Grand River	½ strips	$18.00
do	do	lath	[illegible]
New Hampshire	do	½ strips	17.50
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	do	[illegible]
Magic	do	oak & elm	[illegible]
Black Hawk	White Lake	½ strips	[illegible]
Contest	Grand River	rafted	[illegible]
[illegible]	Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. A. Marsh	Canada	boards	[illegible]
A. Mitchell	Flat Rock	½ strips	[illegible]
Transit	Manitowoc	½ strips	[illegible]
Barney Eaton	Muskegon	½ strips	[illegible]
Belle	do	½ strips	[illegible]
Three Bells	Menominee	½ strips	[illegible]
Warren	Grand River	mixed rafted	[illegible]
[illegible]	Grand Traverse	½ strips	[illegible]

The following are the yard prices:

Lumber—First Clear Boards, ₩ M. [illegible]; Second Clear Boards, ₩ M. [illegible]; Third Clear Boards, ₩ M. [illegible]; First Clear Plank, ₩ M. [illegible]; Second Clear Plank, ₩ M. [illegible]; Third Clear Plank, ₩ M. [illegible]; Stock Boards [illegible]; Box or Select Boards [illegible]; Common Boards [illegible]; Fencing [illegible]; Cull Boards [illegible]; First Clear Flooring, rough [illegible]; Second Clear Flooring, rough [illegible]; Common Flooring, rough [illegible]; Siding, Clear Dressed [illegible]; Second Clear [illegible]; Joists [illegible]; Shaved Shingles, A, ₩ M [illegible]; Shaved Shingles, No. 1 [illegible]; Shaved Shingles, Star [illegible]; Cedar Shingles [illegible]; Sawed Shingles, A [illegible]; Sawed Shingles, No. 1 [illegible]; Lath, ₩ 1,000 pcs [illegible]; Posts, ₩ 1,000 [illegible]; Pickets [illegible].

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts during the day have been limited, the principal stock trains not arriving until after the business of the day was over. The total supply at all the yards amount to about 1,100 head, and the entered sales to 1,633 head, at $3.25@6.00, chiefly at $4.00@5.00 per 100 lbs.

There has been no decline in the previous activity of the market; and with the improvement in the Eastern demand, shippers are more disposed to do business, although there is an extreme scarcity of suitable stock. The receipts to-day consisted very largely of the lower grades of medium Cattle, for which the demand is pretty much confined to city packers. With a light and inadequate supply for the present demand, prices have ruled firmer, and we note an advance of 20@25c per 100 lbs on previous quotations.

There were a few droves of fair Cattle on sale, and which were soon disposed of at good prices, among which we note 19 head, averaging 1,183 lbs, sold by Rhodes to Hyman & Ruble, at $5.75; 17 head, av'g 1,024 lbs, sold by Eggman to Marks & Co., at $5.[illegible]; and 17 head, av'g 1,015 lbs, sold by D. G. Hall to Cook, at $5.50 per 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY. [Tables of sales at Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern and Sherman yards: Sellers, Buyers, No., Av., Price — illegible]

HOGS.—Received during the day about 11,000 hogs of which number over 5,000 head did not arrive until very late in the afternoon. The entered sales at all the yards amount to 6,573 head, which was all the stock up to 4 o'clock in the market. Prices ranged from $10.15@11.00, chiefly at $10.25@10.75 per 100 lbs.

Drovers and commission men, acting upon the shortness of the supply, and the healthy tone of the market, made a great effort to advance prices; and indeed so far succeeded, that on the sales made we note an increase upon yesterday's rates of 10@15c ₩ 100 lbs. The result of this movement was, that although there was less than the usual supply in the yards, business dragged along at a very slow rate. Sales were effected with more than usual trouble, and not a few of the best operators stood aloof altogether. The policy of adopting the course now alluded to, on the part of owners, may be fairly questioned. One thing is clear, that it has the effect of unsettling the market, and very frequently the reaction that ensues upon the arrival of the lagging trains, together with the additional supply, send prices down below the point at which they previously stood.

Although the yards were fairly cleared of all stock by the afternoon, the subsequent receipts by the Northwestern, Galena and Burlington roads have been large. At the close of the market this evening there was less briskness manifested by buyers, and prices, although so firm and buoyant early in the day, were dull and slightly drooping.

HOG SALES TO-DAY. [Tables of sales at Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, Cottage Grove and Sherman yards: Sellers, Buyers, No., Av., Price — illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1864.

FREIGHTS—TRAIN FREIGHTS—During the past week freights have been more active and rates show an advance since the date of our last weekly review of 2c per bushel on grain to Buffalo.

TO-DAY, however, rates are a shade lower. The engagements were: To BUFFALO—Schr Sweepstakes, with wheat, at 14c; schr C. C. Trowbridge, with corn, at 15c; Prop. Marquette and barque Chandler, with oats, at 11c. To OGDENSBURG—Barque Brooklyn, with corn at 21c.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—During the week the propellers lines have advanced their rates on flour to the East 10c ₩ brl. The rates to-day are: [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The various railroads leading to the seaboard have advanced their rates, 10c ₩ brl on flour, and 5c ₩ 100 lbs on fourth class goods. We quote: [illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 4,476 brls; shipped 4,033 brls. The receipts and shipments during the week and since the 1st of January compare as follows: [illegible]

The Flour market during the week has ruled heavy and dull, and prices of both winter and spring grades have declined 25@50c per brl. There is no speculative inquiry, and the demand for shipment, though moderately active at the opening of the week, is now very light.

TO-DAY there was very little inquiry by shippers, and the market was depressed and dull. Sales were as follows: WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—100 brls choice white winter extra at $11.25; 150 brls "Carlinville" on private terms; 60 brls medium white winter extra at $10.00. SPRING EXTRAS—100 brls "Carroll," (last night) at $9.50; 600 brls good spring extra at $9.10; 300 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls City Mills on p. t. SPRING SUPERFINE—50 brls "Richhill" at $7.00; 50 brls "Owego" on p. t.; 400 brls Spring Superfine at $7.00.

The following table shows the closing quotations for all kinds of Flour: Choice White Winter Extras $11.25@11.75; Medium to good do 10.00@11.00; Red Winter Extras 9.50@10.00; Choice Spring Extras 9.25@9.50; Fair to good do [illegible]; Common to fair do [illegible]; Winter Superfine 7.00@8.00; Spring Superfine 6.50@7.25; Rye Flour 7.50@8.00.

Corn Meal—There is a limited demand and the market is quiet. We quote: [illegible]

Bran and Middlings—There is a short supply of Bran and the market is firm and higher. Middlings are in fair demand. We quote: [illegible] TO-DAY the sales were: 200 tons bran in bulk at $24.00 on track; 10 tons good Middlings on track at $35.00 per ton.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 48,364 bu; shipped to-day, 32,023 bu. The receipts and shipments during the past week and since the 1st of January compare as follows: [illegible] The wheat market during the past week has ruled quiet and rather heavy—prices showing a decline since the date of our last weekly review of 6@7c per bu. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 20,142 bu; shipped, 2,400 bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 63,184 bu; [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, 5,600 bu; shipped, 13,850 bu. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 4,148 bu; [illegible] ALCOHOL—[illegible] ASHES—[illegible] BUTTER—There is a fair supply of Butter, and the market for good qualities is moderately active [illegible] BROOM CORN—[illegible] BEANS—[illegible] BRICKS—The market is less active, with a moderate supply. Prices rule firm at previous quotations. [illegible] BEESWAX—[illegible] BAGGING—[illegible] CANDLES—[illegible] COOPERAGE—[illegible] CHEESE—Market in fair supply, but has been rather quiet. [illegible] COFFEE—[illegible] COAL—[illegible] CIDER—[illegible] DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—[illegible] EGGS—[illegible] FEATHERS—[illegible] FISH—[illegible] DRIED FRUITS—[illegible] GREEN FRUITS—[illegible] GAME—[illegible] GREASE—[illegible] HIGHWINES—[illegible] HOPS—[illegible] HAY—[illegible] HIDES—[illegible] IRON—[illegible] PIG IRON—[illegible] LEAD AND SHOT—[illegible] LIME AND STUCCO—[illegible] LEATHER—[illegible] MATCHES—[illegible] METALS—[illegible] NAILS—[illegible] NAVAL STORES—[illegible] OILS—[illegible] CARBON OIL—[illegible] ONIONS—[illegible] PROVISIONS—[illegible] POULTRY—[illegible] POTATOES—[illegible] PAINTS AND COLORS—[illegible] POWDER—[illegible] RICE—[illegible] RAGS AND PAPER STOCK—[illegible] SALT—[illegible] SEEDS—[illegible] SUGAR—[illegible] SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—[illegible] SPICES—[illegible] SOAP—[illegible] STARCH—[illegible] STEEL—[illegible] TALLOW—[illegible] TEA—[illegible] TOBACCO—[illegible] VINEGAR—[illegible] WOOD—[illegible] WOOL—[illegible] WOODEN WARE—[illegible] WINES AND LIQUORS—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED [illegible]

CLEARED [illegible]

MADAME PAULINE [illegible] gives instruction in MODERN LANGUAGES. [illegible]

BUCK MITTENS AND GLOVES—The largest stock of [illegible] in the United States. [illegible] BOOT AND SHOE [illegible]

GEORGE F. FOSTER, [illegible] Ship Chandler and Sail [illegible] Manilla, Tarred and [illegible] CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, [illegible] Old Canvas and Bolting [illegible]

FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [illegible]

Special Notices.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE [illegible]

Epileptic Fits can be Cured. [illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE. [illegible]

Dr. James. [illegible]

Medicinal.

CATARRH! DR. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS THE ACME OF PERFECTION. Cures Catarrh in all its Types and Stages. [illegible] SMITH & DWYER, Chicago.

Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK. JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON & CO., Successors to MARTIN & BROS., (Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,) Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of CLOTHING.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 32 Lake-St, Chicago, Illinois. ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c. Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers. J. H. REED, 124 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Shelton Sturges and George Sturges [illegible] SHELTON STURGES. GEORGE STURGES.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency. WASHINGTON, August [illegible] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Legal Notices.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—HAMPDEN, ss.—PROBATE COURT. [illegible] SAMUEL B. SPOONER, Register.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, '64. [illegible] General Commission and Produce Business [illegible] HENING, FLINT & PEARCE. [illegible]

CANNED PEACHES. 90,000 Three Pound Cans. 110,000 Two Pound Cans. C. P. Morton & Co's Celebrated Peaches. [illegible]

NOTICE. E. M. GRAVES [illegible] Michigan and Dearborn-sts., North Side. [illegible]

A BASE IMITATION OF MY PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER [illegible] BEWARE OF IT! [illegible] WILLIAM MANN.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, [illegible]

Special Notices.

Scovill's Pile and Humor Cure. [illegible] ... For sale in Chicago by F. A. BRYAN, and all Druggists.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the BEST IN THE WORLD. The only harmless, true and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, N. Y. Batchelor's new Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

Epileptic Fits can be Cured.

Dr. Lockrow having become eminently successful in curing this terrible malady, invites all similarly afflicted to call or write for circulars of references and testimonials of numerous cases cured of from one to twenty years' standing. He devotes his attention specially to the diseases of the Cerebro Spinal Axis, or Nervous System, and solicits an investigation of his claims to public confidence. He may be consulted at his office and residence, 141 West Forty-Second street, daily, from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday. Address all letters to DR. V. B. LOCKROW, New York, care of P. O. Box 5116.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. James.

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. Specially in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, and Diseases of a CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL nature and Diseases of a CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL them without resorting to Mercury, Iodide of Potassa, arsenic or any poison, but with a new and positive CURE for all humors and Scrofula.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, brought on by abuse of the system, early indiscretions, excess or unbridled sensuality, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness, and oftentimes insanity, with other symptoms of evil arising therefrom, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, without hindrance to business. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture and all diseases peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, radically cured.

Old diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the skin, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings.

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the South, the medical faculty, and professors of medical colleges, etc. Those afflicted should apply immediately, and be cured of these horrible diseases.

Remember, Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 86 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets.

Office open from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m. Consultations confidential. no5-v642-2wis

Medicinal.

CATARRH.

DR. R. GOODALE'S

CATARRH REMEDY!

AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Cures Catarrh in all its Types and Stages.

For centuries Catarrh has defied the skill of physicians and surgeons. No medical work contains a prescription that will eradicate it. Nothing save DR. GOODALE'S REMEDY will break it up, radically destroying the principles of disease, and precluding the possibility of a relapse.

No form of Catarrh can withstand its searching power, and no mode of treatment ever afforded such immediate relief, or gave such universal satisfaction.

It penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Send a stamp for DR. GOODALE'S NEW PAMPHLET ON CATARRH, its perfect mode of treatment and rapid cure. Information of priceless value—send or call at once. NORTON & CO., Sole Agents, New York.

Sold by

SMITH & DWYER, Chicago.

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Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

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no4-v673-3m

Drugs and Chemicals.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

32 Lake-St, Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 134 Pearl street, N. Y.
J. A. HULBERT, Chicago. oc18-m775-lf

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Sheldon Sturges and George Sturges, late partners in the Northern House of Solomon Sturges & Sons, having on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1864, disposed of their interest in said firm to the other, the remaining members thereof—from, and after that date ceased to be partners in the same.

The remaining members of said firm of Solomon Sturges & Sons assume the assets and liabilities of the same, and will continue to do business under the same name and style as heretofore. SHELDON STURGES. GEORGE STURGES.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, August 26, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Northwestern National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the Circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all of the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirtieth day of August, 1864.

[SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Legal Notices.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—BARNSTABLE, ss.—PROBATE COURT.—To the heirs at law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of Horace Webster, late of Springfield in the county aforesaid, deceased. [illegible] Administratrix of said estate, has presented to said Court her petition for license to sell [illegible] of her Administration, the real estate of said deceased [illegible] ... You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Springfield in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why said petition should not be allowed and distribution made according to said application. And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week in the Springfield Republican, a newspaper published at Springfield, and in the Chicago Tribune, printed at Chicago, Illinois, and in the Norwich Bulletin, printed at Norwich, Connecticut, three weeks successively, the first publication to be thirty days at least before said Court, and by mailing, post paid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM S. SHURTLEFF, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this [illegible] day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. SAMUEL B. SPOONER, Register.

A copy—Attest, SAMUEL B. SPOONER, Register.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, '64.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership in this city for the purpose of transacting a General Commission and Produce Business under the style of

HENING, FLINT & PEARCE.

Our long experience in the sale of Western Produce, will we trust, enable us to render satisfactory returns of all property placed in our hands.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on property consigned to our address. ROBERT HENING, T. J. S. FLINT, ALBERT PEARCE, C. C. WIMAN. no13-v38-3m

CANNED PEACHES.

60,000 Three Pound Cans.

110,000 Two Pound Cans.

C. F. Morton & Co's Celebrated Peaches

[illegible]

MADAME PAULINE M. R[illegible] gives instruction in MODERN LANGUAGES. [illegible] ... Address P. O. Box [illegible]

BUCK MITTENS

AND GLOVES—The largest stock of the above in the United States.

Also—Fur and Kid Gloves and Gauntlets.

BOOT AND SHOE PACS.

Warranted superior to any other in the market. Manufactured expressly for the Northwestern [illegible] NORTH BROS & GILLETT, 12 Murray st., New York. [illegible]

NOTICE. E. H. GRAVES [illegible] ... Michigan and Dearborn sts., North Side, [illegible] Provision trade [illegible] E. H. GRAVES.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 212 South Water street, Chicago.

Ship Chandler and Sail Ma[ker]

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp [Cordage],

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS, Twines, Bolt and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, [illegible]

Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines [illegible]

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED. [illegible]

Barque Champion, Carr, Buffalo, 1,500 brls salt.
Barque Superior, Gotham, Buffalo, 350 tons coal.
Barque Labrador, Rumage, Cleveland, 350 tons coal.
Schr Helen Blood, Long, Wilkins' Pier, [illegible]
Schr Northerner, Miller, Kalamazoo, [illegible]
Schr Glen Cuyler, Connell, Holland, [illegible]
Schr Swallow, Knapp, Black Lake, [illegible] staves, from New Baltimore.
Schr Whip, Adams, St. Joseph, 35 cds wood.
Schr J. L. Shank, Hansen, St. Joseph, 1,000 [illegible]
Schr Freedom, Nelson, St. Joseph, 1,000 R R ties.
Schr Dove, Olsen, Grand Haven, [illegible]
Schr Warren, Rasmussen, Grand Haven, [illegible]
Schr Emeline, Williams, Grand Haven, [illegible]
Schr Albany, Paulsen, 1,600 packing barrels.
Schr Brooklyn, Boyd, Bay City, [illegible]
Schr Montrose, McVea, Brown's Pier, [illegible]
Schr L. B. Nichols, Barlund, Holland, [illegible]
Schr Evelyn, Van Kills, Holland, [illegible]
Schr Wm. Jones, Thomas, Manistee, [illegible]
Schr G. H. Roberts, Walder, Lintz Pier, [illegible]
Schr N. Hampshire, Long, Jennings' Pier, [illegible]
Schr J. C. Fremont, Kirtland, Grand Traverse, [illegible]
Scow Union, Walsh, St. Joseph, [illegible]
Scow A. Frederic, Coppelin, White Lake, [illegible]

CLEARED.

Prop Mendota, Welch, Buffalo, [illegible]
Prop Empire State, Bentley, Buffalo, [illegible]
Prop City of Madison, Price, Sarnia, [illegible]
Prop Niagara, McIntosh, Goderich, [illegible]
Barque John Breden, Comerford, Maitland, [illegible]
Barque F. C. Sherman, Mason, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Skylark, Bassey, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr A. B. Hart, Beckwith, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Philo Scoville, Scoville, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Harvest Home, Davis, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Thos. S. Mott, Stowell, Oswego, [illegible]
Schr James Platt, Berg, Oswego, [illegible]
Schr M. Mitchell, Rice, Bay City, [illegible]
Schr N. P. Goodell, McKee, Forrester, [illegible] and sundries.

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, - - - - $250,000.

No. 10 LASALLE STREET.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President. au23-g80-3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Southwest corner of Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL paid in - - - - $600,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
SAM'L M. NICKERSON, Vice Pres't.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE,

A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Rev. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Rector.

The Rector is assisted in the instruction of the scholars by eleven competent Professors and Masters. The aim of the School is to give to the students: First. Sound religious instruction, according to the rules and discipline of the Church.

Second. Such intellectual training as will render a lad fit for business life, or thoroughly prepare him for any of the learned professions. The College course proper is in full operation.

Third. Careful physical training in all manly exercises. There is a large Gymnasium for the use of the scholars.

There are two large and very commodious buildings, giving accommodations for 110 scholars. There are 90 acres of land for playgrounds, &c. The scholars all live in the Buildings with the Rector and Masters, eat at common table and form one family. Vocal music and Elocution form part of the Regular studies of the school.

The Winter Term will begin December 1st, to continue until April 21st. For admission apply to the Rector. oc17-u234-3w

Business Cards.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership under the name of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce Business.

Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 205 South Water street, (up stairs.)

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864. G. R. BRAINERD, G. A. IVES, D. S. BROWN. oc1-t289-3m

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Jr., & CO.,

PROVISION AND PRODUCE BROKERS,

Office, 5 Tyler's Block, Lasalle Street,

Bet. Lake and South Water-sts., Chicago.

G. W. PHILLIPS, JR. [no4-t541-3w] W. Y. M'FARLAND.

GREGG & HUGHES,

Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,

No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. [no7-t652-3m] W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

CHICAGO, Sept. 26th, 1864.

The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Shamokin Coal Company of Pennsylvania, can now supply families, brewers, bakers and country dealers, with Lump, Large Egg, Small Egg Range and Chestnut Coal, by the single ton or cargo, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Also, Lehigh, Blossburg, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Illinois Coals.

Offices, 125 South Market street, 232 East Madison street, and South Clark street, north of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Crossing. Post Office Box 3137.

se27-e520-6tis ROBERT LAW.

Proposals.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., November 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, November 19th, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. Their must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all falling over (1,050) one thousand and fifty pounds gross weight. Bulls, stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals, will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expenses of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We, ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith; and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their Post Office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN, no11-w11-6t Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 5, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. SATURDAY, November 26, 1864, for furnishing FRESH BEEF to the troops in the Department of the Tennessee and Arkansas, drawing their supplies from the Mississippi River, (the troops at Cairo, Paducah, Fort Smith and those supplies from those points, excepted.)

Bids will also be received for furnishing all the troops on, or operating from the Mississippi River, between Cairo and the mouth of the river.

The contracts to commence January 1st, 1865, and to be in force for four months. Said beef to be of steers (not bulls, stags, heifers or cows,) not less than three years old, and none to weigh when slipped less than nine hundred pounds. The average weight to be not less than ten hundred.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded.) The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef under the contract shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of the fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of the hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gamorel or hock joint.

The beef to be delivered at such times, in such places, and in such quantities as may be directed by the Chief Commissary of the Department, the Commissary of an army or command in the field, or at posts and camps, or by other competent authority.

The United States reserves the right to slaughter for the use of troops, such cattle as may be seized or captured or contributed or [illegible].

The bids will state the price per net pound at which the beef will be furnished, the United States furnishing the water transportation from St. Louis and points south thereof to the main Subsistence Depots in the Department on navigable streams, and railroad transportation on roads conducted by the Government, when practicable. Also the price per net pound, the contractor furnishing all transportation.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or fill their contracts, from disloyal persons, those interested in more than one bid, or when the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

Neither contractors or their agents will be allowed to engage in any speculations in the enemy's country nor sell beef to private parties without due authority.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, of the form annexed. The responsibility of the guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The name of the firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

I, ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States such Fresh Beef of the quality described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time be required to furnish, on due and timely notification, at —— cents per pound net weight, the Government furnishing water and railroad transportation as indicated in the advertisement when practicable; or I will furnish the same, assuming all transportation at —— cents per pound net weight.

I enclose herewith my affidavit that I am not interested, directly or indirectly, in any bid offered, except the one to which I have subscribed my name.

Signed.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

Signed.

(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

Bids must be made in duplicate, to be endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and addressed to Col. T. J. Haines, A. D. C. and Commissary of Subsistence, St. Louis, Mo.

Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected. T. J. HAINES, Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

Indianapolis Journal, Ohio State Journal, and Cincinnati Gazette, please copy until November 24th, and send bill to Col. Haines.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, November 7th 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state by whom and when packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrels.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS, or HAMS to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the city of New York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal; and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to receive consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other shall be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers, or inspectors, other than the party furnishing the provisions, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition; and the stores will be subject to inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert F. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent. Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, no13-w89-6t Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

CANCER, FISTULA, PILES, TUMORS AND ULCERS successfully cured without the use of the knife. Also, Weak and Sore Eyes cured in a short time upon a new and philosophical system of medical practice, by

DR. A. J. HIGGINS.

Office 162 South Clark street. no9-v528-3tis

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, [illegible] ... P. O. Box 925, D. MACBAE, [illegible]

OLDE PAPUR WANTED.

Ekonomie is Welth.

Kash paid fore Olde Pamflets, Newspapurs and Waste Paper ov every kinde. 29 Randolf street. oc28-v95-lmis JOHN P. PETTIBONE.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER, 16, 1864.

THE BRYANT FESTIVAL.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENE.

Large Gathering of the Poets and Artists—The Speeches, Poems and Pictures.

We are permitted to publish the following letter received by a gentleman of this city from a lady who was a participant in the honors paid to William Cullen Bryant, the venerable poet and patriot. The charming sketchy description of the occasion will cause it to be read with interest:

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—I believe that I promised in the summer to write you from Long Branch, but I found the fascinations of seaside life too many for me. My old accustomed pen-pleasure was entirely thrown in the shade, while as for reading or any other intellectual enjoyment the only thing of the sort which I indulged in was an occasional perusal of the newspapers or the last Atlantic. One evening, however, we had in our large drawing-room a literary treat which I shall not soon forget. Daniel Dougherty—one of the most brilliant members of the Philadelphia Bar—and as genial a man as I ever met, recited us several dramatic pieces, including a very powerful ballad of the Irish Rebellion by Richard Lalor Shiel.

The audience was profoundly attentive and I observed even among grey-haired men several who were moved to tears, as they might well be, for the reciter's pathos and eloquence were thrilling. This dramatic power was wonderful, and did I not know his eminence in his profession I might say that a superb actor had been spoiled in the lawyer, but it is only fair to suppose that he could excel in either position. Speaking of actors—Edwin Forrest, who spent a week at our hotel, also gave us some recitations. I was not fortunate enough to hear him, having through sheer fatigue done an unwonted thing—retired for the night at half-past nine—but if one might judge from the most boisterous applause and the general satisfaction expressed, the next morning, I should say he was at least as entertaining as Mr. Dougherty. I was again reminded of the latter last night in a conversation with George Boker, *par excellence* the poet of Philadelphia. We were joining in regrets that Mr. Dougherty's absorption in the engagements of the political campaign prevented his participation in the entertainment we were then enjoying—the festival in honor of William Cullen Bryant's 70th Birthday, given by the members of the Century Club in this city.

As might easily be imagined this was an event of great interest. Not only were the best representatives of our own most cultivated society present, but Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Albany, and other towns, contributed some of their most distinguished citizens to honor the anniversary and enliven the evening.

I have appended a copy of the programme which was followed on the occasion.

ORDER
OF THE
BRYANT FESTIVAL,
AT THE
ROOMS OF "THE CENTURY,"
NOV. 5, 1864.

[Mr. Bryant was 70 years old on the 3d of November, but the celebration was appointed for the 5th, that being the regular monthly meeting of the club.—Note by your correspondent.]

1. Address, to Mr. Bryant by the President of the Century.
2. Response of Mr. Bryant.
3. A chant for his 70th birthday. By Bayard Taylor. Music by Louis Lang.
4. Responses and recitals of Poems by the guests of the Century.
5. Presentation to Mr. Bryant of a portfolio to contain finished sketches by more that forty artists, members of the Century.
6. Letters from absent friends, and further responses by guests.
7. Intermission for conversation and refreshments.
8. Addresses by guests and members of the Century.

This programme was carried out to the letter, and seemed to give great satisfaction. We were fortunate enough to arrive in time for the opening of the exercises, and pushed our way through a crowd as bejewelled and perfumed—as beatiful and artistic as one ever sees in the most artistic of our salons—to the great drawing-room of the club-house, where the centre of attraction was standing on the platform, listening with quiet dignity to the address of the President, Mr. Bancroft. Around the bard, in all directions upon the walls, hung handsome decorations in natural flowers, drapery and guilding—including several quotations from Mr. Bryant's poetry surrounded by wreaths, and a harp hung with garlands bearing the letters W. C. B. For these as well as the other artistic adornments of the Anniversary, we had to thank Messrs. John H. Gourlie and Louis Lang, together with other artists and men of culture in the Club who had assisted the Committee on Art and Literature.

Though a great historian, Mr. Bancroft is not an eloquent or agreeable speaker. His evident love of the object of his eulogy, and his admiration for him, redeemed the congratulatory address from the charge of dullness, still we were agreeably relieved by the graceful response of Mr. Bryant. This was delivered with as much vigor of voice and manner, with as much humor and geniality as if he had been thirty years younger.

In fact, despite Mr. Bryant's silver hairs, it is difficult to think of him as an old man, which, by the way, said in as many different forms as the English language or human ingenuity make possible, was the substance of Mr. Bancroft's speech. He exhausted his vocabulary in his rise of adjectives and at the close of every eulogistic period, the audience responded with bursts of applause. He constantly assured Mr. Bryant that though this was praise—"great praise," it was not flattery, in acknowledgement of which the latter bowed with a modesty and replied with a coolness, which to me, seemed positively wonderful. With charming ease and raillery, he facetiously warded off all the compliments which had been thrust at him, and skillfully drifted into a beautiful acknowledgment of the American genius which either present or absent on this occasion had been consulted with his own career, referring particularly to those who joined in the festival by presence or letter. He spoke of his early friends, the Poets Dana, Fitz Greene Halleck and Pierpoint; then of Longfellow, Lowell and Whittier, detained at home but sending regrets; then of Emerson and Holmes and Street, who were present, and finally of our younger poets, Bayard Taylor, Stoddard, Willis, Boker, Stedman, Aldrich, and that brilliant artist-bard Buchanan Read.

The chant, with words by Taylor and music by Lang, was now sung by three little Trinity choristers in pages' dress and plumed turbans. The voices of these boys were remarkable for resonance and purity. Their execution of the sweet and appropriate but somewhat difficult music, was very good. They sang with a harp accompaniment, in a little gallery or "chamber on the wall" projecting above the door of the saloon, and attracted much attention by the singularity both of their position and their costume.

Mr. Emerson was next called upon for a speech. He began in his usual conversational, deliberative and almost hesitating manner, but his thoughts soon flowed into the smoothest channels of speech, and he made an address as beautiful as it was characteristic. In fact, if I had heard no one but himself, and seen no one else, I should have felt repaid for the trouble of preparing to attend the festival. Among other exquisitely graceful and appropriate figures or similes used by him was this, which I give nearly in his own words. Addressing Mr. Bryant, he said:

"You, sir, are regarded by this brilliant audience as the modestest of men. The American people would generally be astonished to hear you called a braggart. Yet you are the most arrogant of men—the king of egotists. Like that wicked Phidias, who carved his own name so deep on the shield of his Athene that it was found impossible to efface it without destroying the statue, you have engraved your name over the rocks and the valleys, and the forest portals and the granite walls of our whole American scenery, so that your personal associations tyrannize over us every where and hold us in willing vassalage."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was next, if I may use such a commonplace expression, "called upon the stand." She looks the very embodiment of my ideas of a Pythoness. I am sure she would have adorned the tripod if she had been born in that station of life. She has just the pathetic and well-measured voice for oracular manifestations, and while reading one of her own poems, as on this specific occasion, looks remarkably inspired. She was received with much applause; and was followed by Mr. Boker and Dr. Holmes, whose characteristic and charming verses, were so much the poetic feature of the evening that I should deeply regret not having time to get you copies of them now were they not shortly to be printed in a pamphlet memorial with all the other contributions to the occasion.

By this tim the guests were very glad to adjourn to the large supper saloon and sitting-room, thrown open into each other, down-stairs. Here the choicest edibles were spread in appetizing array—one extremity of the hall being occupied by a table containing brimming Knickerbocker bowls of century punch (Father Prout would have given his oldest breviary for the recipe), claret punch and lemonade, flanked by all the trickeries of the French cake-baker. These constituted a permanent base of supplies for anybody who chose to help himself or a lady.

At the opposite end of the hall, a table ran entirely across, loaded with the delicacies for which the Century *cuisine* is so famous—oysters, raw, scalloped and stewed; lobster and chicken salad, boned turkeys, Perigord pies; a variety of ices, creams, jellies and pastry; sandwiches, coffee and chocolate.

In some instances, these fascinating delicacies invited us to our doom no less than to their own. I know that I suffered, myself, for a dress fabricated "for this occasion only," as they say of the star combinations, came out of the hungry crowd a perfect bill of fare, the chicken salad, as if it wished to avenge the shades of all the fowls sacrificed on Mr. Bryant's altar, made me the vicarious sufferer of enough dyspeptic remorse to have atoned for all the wrongs of the hen-roost since the present salad's respected progenitress clucked her way out of the Ark. In spite of my having yielded to it to my minding, the Century salad is so delicious, that were I a lobster or a chicken, I should look forward to this as my apotheosis, and after ascertaining that I was intended for the Century, should interpose no resistance when taken out of the lobster-pot or coop.

There are so many delightful things about the Club that I don't wonder gentlemen like to pass evenings there. The dining-room was pleasant even after most of the guests had either retired or re-ascended to the saloon where telling speeches were delivered by Dr. Osgood and Bellows, and Mr. Evarts, and Stoddard, Street and Buchanan Read had been invited to deliver poems. Stoddard's contribution was read by Taylor. Street read his own, and owing to a miscalculation of time Mr. Read concluded himself compelled to reserve his poem until it should be published in the *Memorial*—a decision deeply regretted by all who were present and expecting to hear him. The poems that were read were graceful tributes, and received sincere applause.

Those of us who had felt too weary to return up stairs and had been satisfied with the attractions of the supper-room, moved like myself and Mr. L—— into a good sized antechamber at the left of the entrance hall, brilliantly lighted, hung as full as the walls could hold with pictures by our first artists belonging to the Club, and enlivened by groups of appreciative spectators.

Le Clear, one of our strongest portrait painters exhibited a head modelled with his characteristic vigor. There was another head—a charming ideal of stone's—that of a beautiful girl with dreamy blue eyes and golden-brown hair. The flesh tints of the picture, always managed with the tenderest feeling by this artist, were unusually delicate and real. In the warm, palpitating light thrown from overhead, the lips seemed almost to glow and the shapely chest to undulate, with the breath of a fresh young life. Hennessey, who has lately perfected some lovely pictures taken from studies made while he was one of our party last summer at Long Branch, exhibited a perfect gem of *genre* art. Everything about it was beautiful—the pose of the lovely girl's figure just coming from a walk across the autumn-tinted fields; a wreath of bright frost-turned leaves swinging carelessly from her down-dropped listless hand; the clouds above—the earth beneath. But that portion of the picture which held me spellbound was a pure stretch of amber sky, so exquisitely delicate and significant, that it irradiated the entire view with both tender light and pensive sentiment. I had previously seen it in the Artist's own studio, where it showed to still better advantage by the sunlight which came through a quaint Gothic window and fell across an Ivy vine clambering from a pot carved with the legend

"Je meurs ou je m'attache,"

to the top of the sash whence it drooped in a graceful maze of tendrils. Kensett, Gifford, Hazeltine, Whittredge, Lang, C. P. Cranch, Cropsey, and a number of our other prominent artists were also well represented on the Century walls upon this occasion. The monthly meeting nights of the Century are always honored by such a display on the part of artists, the Century being the first public to which the members show their first accomplished work of art. As nearly all our eminent painters and sculptors are centurions, you can imagine how I envy my gentlemen friends in the club their monopoly of aesthetic "first sensations."

From the pictures we went back to the rooms where we had taken supper—enjoyed a pleasant talk with that most genial of conversationists the autocrat of an earlier repast—and for half an hour before going home, mingled in the crowd and listened to the gentlemen who were unrestrainedly talking to each other while they supped untrammeled with the care of ladies dresses, or provision for their plates.

During this period I became convinced of a fact which I have long held in privacy, but will now confide to you.

The dear men who laugh at women's fondness for praise, demand just as much flattery as we do, and like it full as well, only they take it in a different way. They have a business-like manner both of giving and receiving it. They do the thing by wholesale—we women by retail. It is well understood among them that if A says a good thing of B, the latter must respond in a similar tone, thus: "I need hardly say that in referring to the most brilliant ornament of the profession I mean the Hon. B, who now stands before you," etc.

B—"It is needless to observe that I experience unaffected pleasure in receiving commendation from one so well qualified as the Hon. A to understand excellence by the study of his own career," etc.

Men do not fish for compliments, as women do—or if they fish, are not like us, content with catching minnows. Nothing short of a Leviathan satisfies them. With innocent affectation of simplicity, a lady in the cloak-room says to her bosom-friend:

"Angelica, dear, do tell me, is my waterfall properly pinned on? *Your* hair looks perfectly lovely! That bandeau of pearls is superb—just the thing for your complexion. Do tell me, am I a fright this evening?" Whereupon Angelica assures Seraphina that she never saw her look more charming, repeats some pretty compliments she has heard paid her friend, and winds up with "Did you hear anybody say anything about me?"

Thus they go on, sweetly bespreading each other, until their gloves are buttoned, their fans unfurled, and they stand bathed in sunny smiles, ready for their respective escorts. Men take their praise in larger doses. They contrive elaborate public dinners for the purpose of getting puffed in toasts and speeches. They secure whole columns of eulogium in the daily papers; they attend scientific and business meetings to intoxicate themselves with an atmosphere of compliment. At all manner of festive and political gatherings they load each other with an amount of flattery which would quite break down the slender shoulders of a woman. They gorge themselves with encomium like boa-constrictors with rabbits, and thus being able to subsist for protracted periods without a fresh supply, present a specious appearance of superiority to us women, who take our praise regularly and steadily, but in the most delicate of morsels. The capacity of men for being praised is enormous; their deglutition elastic to a marvel; their digestion calm as conscious greatness; yet, dear souls!—they think all the vanity lies with us!

Now, in view of the fact that Mr. Bryant is seventy years old, I should say, after a long and careful mathematical calculation, that he received on his festival night enough praise to last him the entire remaining term of his natural life, even if he never went to sleep again, but sat up all the year round to think about it. The other poets present being younger, and in a few cases more vigorous, received enough, perhaps, to last them until—the next time.

The ladies, to whom Mr. Bryant addressed some of his most graceful compliments, comparing them to flowers and other pretty things, hoping they might drink from the fountains of eternal youth, or failing to get that (which may possibly happen through an oversight of the Croton Board), that they might always have their faces irradiated by the beauty of that same kindness of heart which has induced them to pay him the honor of their presence—these ladies, I was about to remark, got enough praise to last them—I don't wish to exaggerate, so I will say—down stairs and into the cloak room.

All classes of guests agreed that they had passed, under the hospitality of the Century Club, one of the most agreeable and memorable evenings of their lives. R. O. L.

OUR MEMPHIS LETTER.

An Alarm at Memphis—The Chances of a Rebel Attack—The Election—Trade of Memphis—The Promotion of Loyalty—Guerilla and Rebel Conscription—Cotton Coming In.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1864.

THE ALARM LAST NIGHT.

Ten o'clock last night the city was alarmed by the firing of cannon at Fort Pickering, and it was thought that the rebels were approaching Memphis. Rumors in a few moments filled the streets that they had already forced an entrance by the Hernando road, and were fighting in the lower parts of the city. The alarm was given, bells were rung (the militia signal), and amid the uproar the militia repaired at once to their several armories.

Col. Kappner, commandant of the fort, sent immediately a dispatch to Gen. Washburn, notifying him that he had heard what he supposed to be infantry firing, in the direction of the Hernando road. Gen. Washburn was at the theatre when the dispatch reached him. The audience at the theatre was very large, and the firing of the alarm guns caused great excitement; but Gen. Washburn's calm, quiet demeanor restored confidence, and in a few minutes the play proceeded as usual. It was at first supposed that the theatre was on fire, but this was immediately discovered to be a mistake. The militia and soldiers, in their hurried attempts to get out and reach their respective armories, caused several persons to be more or less injured. At the Orphans' Fair there was also some disturbance, but this was soon allayed.

Gen. Washburn had one thousand cavalry out yesterday, making reconnoissances for some distance outside of our picket lines in all directions, and he knew no enemy could have approached the city without due notice having been received by the authorities. In half an hour the alarm was found to be entirely unfounded, and the military were dismissed to their quarters and the militia to their homes. Altogether, Memphis is a charming place of residence for nervous people.

THE CHANCES OF THE REBELS ATTACKING MEMPHIS.

Sherman having, as it is reported, returned eastward, burned Atlanta, moved his main body towards Charleston, Savannah or Augusta, leaving Hood's division at the Tennessee river to be watched by Goss and Hunter, it is not unlikely that the main body of Hood's army will now return to Montgomery, receive reinforcements from Mobile, and follow Sherman.

Forrest, with a portion of Hood's army may bring the three million dollars worth of stores he has secured, southward; his forces may then coalesce with those of Dick Taylor, Chalmers, Col. Richardson's conscripts, and a portion of Hood's army that has been left at Rienzi, and once more making Jackson his headquarters, may make his long-threatened attack on Memphis. Should he do so he will find four new forts outside of our picket lines, completed, guns mounted, and an ample force inside to resist not only Forrest, but the whole of Hood's army, should he make the attempt. Our "scares" have at least the good effect, or keeping our eyes open, and they will not again catch us napping, if they do come at three o'clock in the morning.

OUR MEMPHIS ELECTION.

For some days past, the election has been the all absorbing theme; it rode the minds of some of our citizens like a nightmare, and awful were the consequences they predicted would ensue on election day; but "the Ides of March are come" and past, and nothing very dreadful has happened after all. The election passed off very quietly, owing to the exertions of the Lincoln and Johnson club; and the general impression that city trade depended largely on the favor of the Government, and that that favor would be best secured by evidence of loyalty, brought out a fair Lincoln and Johnson vote in the city; outside of our picket lines, in several places where it was the intention to allow voting to go on, guerilla demonstrations compelled the abandonment of the plan.

The McClellan electoral ticket having been withdrawn, (the State Convention at Nashville withdrew it, on the ground that unless those friendly to an armistice with armed rebels were allowed freely to cast their votes, the election should not be recognized by the Democratic party,) those wishing to show their preference for McClellan and Pendleton, and voting at the recent election, cast their votes, in twenty-three cases, directly for their chosen candidates; but this being informal, the votes were of course, not received, and consequently only three votes are recorded for the McClellan and Pendleton electors.

If the entire vote of the city had been cast, there would in all probability have been a Democratic majority, since every secesh sympathizer and rebel emissary about the place would have voted that ticket; but even the number of votes that were cast for the Union ticket, show that a strong loyal party has sprung up, and is gaining ground, which must ultimately control the city.

In 1860 Memphis gave no votes for Mr. Lincoln; the late election gives him a vote of sixteen hundred and four. The persons giving these votes are mainly of two classes, Northern men, and mechanics, or persons doing a small business; men doing a large business, and more interested in trade, failed to see their real interest, and very generally neglected to vote. This class, sympathising largely with the South, are not a whit grateful for favors they have received from the Government.

THE TRADE OF MEMPHIS.

Government being fully aware of the proclivities of this influential class of citizens, would have long since stopped all trade, and made Memphis a mere military post, but for the fact that the wives and families of twenty-five thousand Union soldiers are within the city. But the persistency with which leading mercantile houses refuse to evince any sympathy with the National cause, will probably cause the modifications of trade now referred to to will be materially restricted, and greater favors shown than heretofore to small dealers and to loyal people generally. It is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," that the loyalists may receive all the favors the Government may see fit to bestow in the future, and the secesh yet discover that Memphis, like Jordan, "is a hard road to travel."

THE LOYAL PEOPLE AND SECESH.

The militia scarcely ever turn out more than fourteen or fifteen hundred men at a general parade, and though there must be exemptions where public interest would otherwise suffer, yet somehow or other possibly two thousand merchants, professional men, and others liable to militia duty, are allowed to transact business, and yet escape the service. This causes much dissatisfaction with the "rank and file" of the militia, and very naturally, too. Look at a militia parade, and who do we see? Mechanics, small shop-keepers, working men, laborers, the classes who can least afford to spend part of their time every week in needful drill; while the large merchants, the men who do most trade with parties outside of our picket lines, the men who during the recent canvass would find no time to attend a Union meeting, the men who neither registered their names or voted at the late election, leave to others of small means the protection of their property.

THE PROMOTION OF LOYALTY.

It must be confessed that neither the military or other Federal authorities here have done as much as they might for the promotion of loyalty; it has been too easy for men of known secesh proclivities to get exemption from militia service, permits to take goods outside our picket lines, &c. During the absence of Gen. Washburn, a great expansion was given to the trade of this city, and as there is little doubt but a considerable portion of this will accrue to the benefit of guerillas and others in arms against us, it is supposed that restrictions will now be imposed. For weeks the streets have been thronged with country people, and the stores filled to overflowing; the old secesh houses, however, had a clear monopoly of this increased trade. Half the dilapidated vehicles in the Confederacy seemed to be here, and city horses and mules gazed with sorrowful eyes on the attenuated frames of their country cousins; but these funereal-looking objects had "lots of draw" in them when it came to hauling out stores and dry goods. An army officer told me that on one road where he was stationed, he thought he must have passed out forty thousand dollars' worth of supplies in one day. He added his conviction that these people were clothing and feeding French's entire army with the supplies obtained here. It is also my conviction, for I am pretty well acquainted outside the lines, and have heard them talk and seen them act in a way that would astonish innocent-minded people. Their taking the oath is nothing but a farce. Talking with an acquaintance of mine a few evenings since, who was just going out, she wished to deny that she had taken the oath, but finally said, in a half whisper, "Well, I *did* take it, but *I'm all the better rebel for that!*" Another lady told me they took calico and made dresses of it, the skirts doubled instead of hemmed, and when they were taken apart, they made fine shirts for the soldiers. If there is any chivalric respect for "Yankee oaths" in that mode of procedure, "I can't see it." Another lady, and one from Arkansas, told me of a Union man who came here for supplies, and for whom the guerillas watched three weeks, intending to kill him and take his supplies. His wife found means to inform him of his danger, and when he did elude them and reach home, his wife was in a state bordering on insanity from his anxiety.

GUERILLAS OUTSIDE THE PICKET LINES.

Guerillas are still troublesome about here. They recently gobbled eighteen men of an Iowa cavalry regiment, who were watering their horses in Wolf River. Last Sunday night, thirty or forty of them attempted to crawl upon a picket station and capture the men stationed there, but our boys were awake, fired on them, and they skedaddled.

It strikes me as singular that our authorities do not bushwhack the bushwhackers, and render the debatable ground outside of our lines as rough a country for our enemies as it is for ourselves; but it should be borne in mind that while we have a competent force to defend Memphis against any rebel attack which can be made, we have not a sufficient cavalry force to make raids with any reasonable assurance of success. The Confederates have the advantage of the active sympathy of very many country people, while those who sympathize with the Union cause, hesitate to endanger their lives and property by giving information to Federal troops, when our Government cannot protect them from guerilla outrages.

REBELS CONSCRIPTING.

A gentleman from Raleigh states that the Confederates are still conscripting there; as the conscripts are picked up they are sent off to Richardson's command. Conscripting is active also in Tipton, Hardeman, and other counties; this has driven a good many young men into our lines who are waiting for it to abate. ("*Patient* waiting, no loss," I suppose they think.)

WHAT WE EXPECT.

It is probable that the country east and north of this, will, within sixty days, be cleaned of rebel forces by the defeat of Forrest and Hood, and the expulsion of Richardson's and other guerilla gangs; and we have reason for believing that these successes will be so promptly attained, that within the next sixty days we will have cars running to Nashville, and telegraphic communication with that city.

COTTON COMING IN.

I had nearly forgotten to say that very considerable amounts of cotton are coming in in small lots from Arkansas, Mississippi, and the counties in Tennessee, adjacent to the city. This trade is violently opposed to and denounced by rebel authorities, and on the Raleigh, Fernando and other roads, frequent skirmishes and altercations have occurred between those trying to prevent its coming in, and its producers who wished to obtain supplies. You have doubtless heard of Forrest's order that the person found bringing in cotton, should be put in the army, his cotton burnt and his wagon and team confiscated. This was told me by a Southern lady, in for supplies. She said it had not yet been enforced, but I think they do enforce it whenever they have a chance.

If facilities for bringing in cotton, and obtaining supplies, are given, a very large amount of cotton may be secured, and Union sentiment strengthened, outside of our army lines. But precaution must be taken against supplying arms or material useful to rebel armies, or favoring persons known to be in sympathy with the rebellion.

The "great scare" has abated, or nearly so. When we will have another it is impossible to say. An officer in Fort Pickering told me they were watching for *somebody* three nights last week. He "allows" that he is resigned to his fate, and contemplates hearing "the rebels are coming," every other night this winter. He speaks of turning out to receive them, or *watch* for them in the cold freezing nights, with the calmest indifference.

There is nothing more of much interest. Prices are high, and hungry people constantly pray that they may get lower, in which prayer joins your S.

A Man who Voted for Washington Votes for Lincoln.

As this is almost certainly the only instance in which a voter for George Washington will again vote at a Presidential election, we print the following interesting account from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

To the Editor of the Republican:

Deacon John Phillips, of this town, who is one hundred and four years, four months and nine days old, appeared at the town hall and deposited his ballot for Presidential electors and State officers. He was brought in a carriage, and then conveyed into the hall in a chair supported by a platoon of our returned soldiers, and received by the citizens of the town rising from their seats with uncovered heads, amid the tears and heartfelt emotions of all present. After resting for a moment, the venerable patriot expressed a desire to shake hands with all the returned soldiers.

Some thirteen soldiers then formed in line, when each one was introduced to the patriarch, and took him by the hand, with the announcement of the time each had served in the army. The last soldier introduced, a Mr. King, an Irishman, said he had served the country three years, and had enlisted for three years more, and if that was not long enough to subdue the rebellion he was ready for another three years. After this, three hearty cheers were given for the returned soldiers, and three rousing cheers by the whole assembly for the "old soldier of the revolution."

Col. Edward Phillips, eldest son of the venerable deacon, now in his 80th year, then made an impromptu speech to the soldiers, in the course of which he said that he was the oldest man in town who was born in town, and yet, said he, my father is here, and "still lives." The old man was then presented with two sets of votes, one for Abraham Lincoln, and one for George B. McClellan, and requested before all present to take his choice, when he reached out his hand, and in an audible and deep toned bass voice, said, "I shall take the one for Abraham Lincoln."

The town then voted that the Chairman of the Selectmen present the ballot-box to the old gentleman, who took his ballot with both hands and deposited it in the box, stating that he had voted for Washington for President, and had attended all the Presidential elections since, excepting that four years ago, when he was sick and did not attend.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented to the town meeting, which were adopted by a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, Our very memorable and highly respected fellow citizen, Deacon John Phillips, who is this day one hundred and four years four months and nine days old, and who yet retains his mental and physical faculties in a high degree; and

WHEREAS, He has traveled some two miles to attend this town meeting, and has deposited his ballot for Presidential Electors and State, county and town officers, therefore,

Resolved, That this be entered on the records of the town as a lasting memorial of his undying patriotism and devotion to his country, and as an incident, perhaps, unparalleled in the annals of our Government.

STURBRIDGE, MASS., Nov. 9, 1864.

Sir Nicholas, Count de Giorgi, Minister Resident of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Chamberlain of His Majesty, and the Knight commander of various distinguished orders died in New York on the 8th inst., in the 55th year of his age.

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SYPHILIS is characterized by three distinct STAGES the symptoms of each stage, and the prices of the medicine per PACKAGE is given, so that persons in the country can order the medicine, (and remit the money) which is recommended to cure the particular stage of the disease with which they suffer.

THE FIRST, or PRIMARY STAGES of Syphilis is when the Chancres or ulcers first appear. No time should be lost in procuring a package of DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE, which consists of one bottle "Syphilitic Cure," one box Pills, one bottle Wash, Caustic, Brush, Soap, Sponge and Lint.

Price per package, $4.00.

THE SECONDARY STAGE is when the disease has become CONSTITUTIONAL, and may be known by the following symptoms: Ulceration of the mouth and throat, glands, skin, head, mucous membrane, cancer-ous sores on the corners and legs, eruptions on the skin, scrofula, etc. The Syphilitic Cure, Pills and Wash are used in the secondary stage.

Price per package, $7.50.

THE THIRD, or TERTIARY STAGE, is known by the following symptoms: Nodes, or hard and painful lumps on the bones; enlargement of the joints, contractions, hard pains in the bones and joints, caries or decay of the bones; syphilitic rheumatism, ulceration of parts, etc. The "Syphilitic Cure" and Pills are used in this stage.

Price per package, $6.00.

Price of "Syphilitic Cure," $5 per bottle; Pills $1 per box; Wash, $1.50 per bottle.

Persons who have reason to suspect, from ANY CAUSE, either HEREDITARY or the result of CONTAGION, or from IMPERFECT TREATMENT, the existence of ANY SYPHILITIC VIRUS or POISON still remaining in the system, should use DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE at once, and it will effectually eradicate every particle of the VIRUS and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH and PURITY.

SECONDARY SYPHILIS is HEREDITARY, and may be transmitted to the child by either parent in whose system the disease may exist. No person, who has reason to suspect the existence of any Syphilitic Virus or Poison in their system, should fail to use Dr. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE until every particle of the virus is eradicated from the constitution before they enter into the marriage state, and thereby secure the certainty of a PURE and healthy offspring.

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It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it ye afflicted.

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This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be refunded to the purchaser if used as directed.

Price $1.50 per bottle.

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This Medicine will cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer thousands die from BOWEL COMPLAINTS that might be saved by the timely use of DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHEA SYRUP.

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Helmbold's Extract.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1850 the writer of this article embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, but for the last fifteen years most of his time has been occupied in the manufacture of the various Solid and Fluid Extracts most prominent, and to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Faculty and the Public are the Extract Buchu and the Extract Sarsaparilla, both of which are highly concentrated preparations of the ingredients entering into their composition. One bottle of Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or decoction as usually made, and hundreds of Druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name, and one table-spoonful added to a pint of water is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used in former years to purify, enrich the blood and beautify the complexion. In calling attention to my remedies, I wish it distinctly understood that they are not Patent Medicines, most of which are compounded by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less prepare Pharmaceutical Preparations. These persons advertise. I am compelled so to do to bring my name before the people. In conversation on various occasions I have been astonished at remarks similar to the following, and those made in many cases by persons of no ordinary intelligence. To wit: that the medicine business is the most profitable—all that is necessary is to advertise. Thousands have embarked with such ideas, and millions have been expended in bringing them before the public. The result of such miscalculated errors are, that when brought to the test, lacking merit, they have been short-lived. How few of the many thousands embarking are compelled to abandon the business entirely bankrupt; look back fifty years, and how few have been successful; ask THE REASON of their success, and you will find my statement in regard to merit correct.

I contend there is no business requiring those qualifications more, as the medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also well aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.
A Diuretic for one is a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one is a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one is a Purgative for all.

Just so much as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience, and considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget that

GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

In conclusion I wish to say and also to have distinctly understood, that I could not labor and would not give my undivided attention to my preparations but for the confidence I have in them, knowing of no prescription or medicine equal to them in all or any of the diseases for which they are prescribed. The remedies are used in diseases to which any person may be liable, in either sex. Bed Wetting in children and diseases arising from various causes, such as change of water, climate, strains, bruises, over exertion in confinement, and decline or change of life—occurring in persons from 18 to 25 and from 45 to 60—complaints incident to females, &c. They will do, as I say in such cases so recommended, from whatever cause originating. As before remarked, my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic; my Extract Sarsaparilla a Blood Purifier. I will willingly pay ($5,000) Five Thousand Dollars each for better remedies. With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall, however, append a few remarks, trusting they may be appreciated.

I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity,

Their humble servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1862.

Our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, informs us that he contemplates removing to the city of New York, with a view of enlarging his business. We have been acquainted with him for upwards of ten years; have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealings. Commencing in a small way, his article must possess merit to insure the success he has met with, and from our acquaintance with him CAN confidently speak that we do not believe he is a man who would wish to impose on any one, much less the afflicted, and really, in our long business experience as an advertising medium, have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 25, 1864.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success in New York of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next door to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 250 feet deep and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupies the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

[Remarks from Chemical Analysis.]

After a careful examination of Helmbold's Preparations, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable. NEVEERS & YATES.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1860.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy. The utmost confidence can be reposed in its curative powers in the above diseases, also in restoring the exhausted powers of nature which are accompanied, by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society. If no remedy is used in such cases, Consumption or Insanity ensues. Visit our hospitals, asylums and prisons and be convinced. The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health, happiness, and that of his posterity. Helmbold's Extract Buchu will give you brisk and energetic feelings, enable you to sleep well, and is more strengthening than any of the Preparations of Bark and Iron.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

—AND—

Improved Rose Wash.

Cures diseases arising from habits of dissipation and imprudence, allaying pain and inflammation, and for which those unpleasant and dangerous remedies are frequently used. It cures, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. All the above Diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is the Great Diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla

Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald or Sore Head, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Eruptions of whatever nature on the face or skin, purging out the Humors which make Disease, enriching the blood and

BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION.

How to use the remedies so as to guarantee a perfect cure:—In all diseases except those arising from habits of dissipation or imprudence, use the Extract Buchu. In those use the Extract Buchu and Rose Wash. In Humors on the face, or any and every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, applying to Pimples and all external Humors or Eruptions, the Improved Rose Wash. Wholesome food recommended in all the above diseases, instead of restriction, avoiding fatty and high seasoned food, and ardent and stimulating drinks. In recent cases a cure is effected in an astonishing short period, but in cases of long standing it is better to purchase a half dozen bottles, and use faithfully according to explicit directions, in which case I am enabled to guarantee a perfect cure.

Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel; or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth street, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Describe Symptoms in all communications.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Beware of Counterfeits!

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!

TAKE NO OTHER!

jy17-k210-7m taw 9tp

Hoofland's Bitters.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES—HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION—HAVE MORE TESTIMONY—HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other Article in the Market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic and Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,

Contains no Rum or Whisky,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

IN THE WORLD.

Read Who Says So:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robt. Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to use them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM AND ESPECIALLY FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, IT IS A SAFE AND VALUABLE PREPARATION. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates street Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge. Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Church.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Respected Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly 20 years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity) $1.00 per Bottle—Hf Doz., $5.00.

Small Size, 75 " —Hf Doz., 4.00.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the Wrapper of each Bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place; but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

FOR SALE by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by

LORD & SMITH,

23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

General Western Wholesale Agents.

[illegible]

THE CITY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The new operetta by [illegible], at the Academy of Music, draws crowds nightly, and is received with roars of laughter. It will be presented each evening of the present week.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn that Col. [illegible] has so far recovered from the severe indisposition induced by rebel imprisonment, as to venture out again. He hopes soon to be able to resume his position at the front, and aid in the last grand blow against the rebellion.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—On Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock, the Superintendents, [illegible] delegates and friends of Sabbath Schools, [illegible] the Second Presbyterian Church for [illegible] for the discussion of measures calculated to promote the interests of the [illegible].

MCVICKER'S.—At McVicker's Theatre last evening the [illegible] was presented with great success. This evening it will be replaced by the new [illegible] of "East Lynn," dramatized by Mrs. Henry [illegible], in which Miss Keene appears for the first time.

THE MUSEUM.—The "Comedy of Errors" last night at Woods drew a crowded house. It was followed by "A Day in Paris," a screaming [illegible], in which the inimitable acting of Dillon, McManus and Miss Jennie Hight kept the audience in a continued roar of laughter.

AN IMPOSTER.—Some graceless chap in Ohio has assumed the name of Captain Gleeson, of the 23d Illinois infantry, and is doing an extensive business in a small swindling way. Efforts are being [illegible] to bring the scamp to justice.

MEETING OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.—The German Homœopathic physicians of the United States will hold a meeting at Hahnemann Medical College at 10 o'clock to-day. All physicians of like practice are cordially invited to be present.

CHILD ABANDONED.—A worthless woman named [illegible], who has been staying at the house of an [illegible] on Jackson street, on Monday morning stole a quantity of clothing from the house, abandoned her child—a fine baby two months old—and ran away with a drunken soldier. She has not been heard from since. The child was sent to the Home for the Friendless.

A CITY SWINDLER.—A loafer named James Gordon was yesterday caught lying around the Milwaukee depot, soliciting passengers for the hacks. He made himself obnoxious by his importunities and was arrested, when it proved that he not only had no badge, but that he was trying to swindle the city out of his license fee. He was fined $5 in the Police Court.

RUN OVER.—A newsboy named Frank Sanborn was yesterday morning run over by an omnibus while crossing the street near the corner of Madison and Dearborn. He was not seriously injured but his bundle of TRIBUNES were in a decidedly unsalable condition, being besmeared with mud and dirt and torn by the hoofs of the horses.

ESTATE OF HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—The executor under the will of the late Stephen A. Douglas, presented to the County Court, yesterday, receipts showing he had paid to Mrs. Douglas over $7,8[illegible], and to the two children over $7,000—being proceeds from the estate, after paying all the debts.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.—Your choice among a score of pianos of the best makers, the experience of a veteran piano maker to guide your selection, and a splendid triple store filled with a variety of instruments to afford a choice, this is Reed's, and his Temple of Music is a shrine that thousands of visitors have found as we describe it.

FIRE.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning a small frame cottage situated at the corner of Gurnee and Silver streets, took fire from a defective chimney and was totally destroyed. The property was owned by the Excelsior Lodge I. O. O. F., and occupied as a residence by John J. Ryan. The furniture was badly damaged by the water and removal. Loss about $400.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Roblee, wife of J. P. Roblee, machinist in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, slipped and fell on the icy sidewalk on Madison street yesterday, spraining her ankle and bruising her arm and side quite severely.

She was placed in a hack and taken to her home, No. 73 Taylor street.

LARCENY.—Anna Sheppard, alias Johanna Sullivan, a disreputable character, well-known in the Police Court, was on Monday night arrested and locked up in the Armory in company with several others of like character. During the night she succeeded in abstracting $12 from the pocket of Anna Smith, a companion. She was held to bail in the sum of $300 to appear at the Recorder's Court for trial.

VEGETABLE PROCESSION.—A vegetable procession will be formed by the farmers of Jefferson, in a [illegible], whose object is to materially increase the resources of the Sanitary Commission in the matter of vegetables. It is expected that they will bring [illegible] wagon loads. They will be entertained by the ladies of the Soldiers' Rest, who ask for contributions of provisions and fruit for that purpose. There will be a band of music in attendance, and Frank Lumbard will sing "Old Shady."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, Mr. Howell, an employee at Russell's planing mill, on Fulton street, West Division, was accidentally killed by the falling of a shaft upon him. He was a very steady, respectable man. He leaves a wife and four small children, the youngest of which is not more than two months old, and as she has no relatives or friends here, it would be an act of charity for some of our worthy ladies to call upon her, and see that she does not want in this time of trouble and bereavement. She resides on Fulton street, No. 180, between Green and Halstead streets.

DECEASED.—Ephraim H. Tunnecliffe, sometime a resident of Chicago, died on the 1st of November at Salt Lake city, on the overland journey towards California. He was one of the oldest detectives in the West, having served as captain of the detective department in St. Louis for three or four years, and for some time as chief of the military police of the department comprising the States of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Ohio. He was on the high road to preferment, but consumption set in, and finally obliged him to retire from active life. He started for California in the vain hope of recruiting his health. He was a brother of Charles Tunnecliffe of the Mayor's police in this city.

MRS. MATTESON'S CONCERT.—The following is a partial programme of the complimentary concert to be given to Mrs. Matteson on Saturday next at Bryan Hall:

Overture from "*Semiramide*," a duo for the piano.
"*La Bella*" (waltz) by .... Mrs. Matteson.
Schubert's "*Wanderer*" .... Lumbard
Duo, for piano and violin .... DeBeriot.
[illegible] .... Campana
[illegible] .... Scaverna.
Cavatina, from *Lucia de Lammermoor*,
"[illegible]" .... Mrs. Matteson.
Quartette from "*Martha*"—"When
"The quiet moon is beaming"—(by
request) .... Mrs. Matteson.

We need not ask our readers to join in the compliment; the indications are that Bryan Hall will not be large enough to accommodate the audience and still they come.

A CONFIDENCE SWINDLE.—A sleek looking fellow, giving the name of Frederick Watson was brought up in the Police Court yesterday charged with larceny as bailee. Watson, it seems, is stopping at the Adams House, and there made the acquaintance of a young man named Rudolph Heisel who resides in Pekin, but who has been attending Fulton College. Watson expatiated on the dangers of the city and finally persuaded the young man to give him his watch and a gold ring for safe keeping. He no sooner obtained the articles than he went to a second hand dealer at No. 128½ Wells street and turned them into cash. When the young man demanded his watch Watson only laughed at him and finally threatened to whip him if he mentioned the subject again. The young man mentioned the affair to some friends and they at once caused Watson's arrest. He was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $500.

AVOID ANOTHER DRAFT.—We cheerfully endorse the subjoined call of the Executive Draft Committee, through its Chairman, Charles Walker. Men are now being recruited in this city for other places, and the county receives no benefit there from. They should be credited to us; we may yet want them.—[ED.]

"It is requested that all the Wards in the city of Chicago, and Sub-Districts of Cook County will, by appointed Delegates or individuals taking an interest therein, meet at the Circuit Court room on Saturday evening, the 19th instant, at 7 o'clock, to adopt a system of mutual interest and continue enlistments in advance of calls from the Government.

Some Wards have funds on hand, and by mutual concert of action we can keep our field clear of foreign substitute brokers, and get all the men we require at fair prices.

It is hoped every Ward and District will be represented by Committees or individuals residing in the Ward or precinct.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO—UNNECESSARY EXAGGERATION.—The City Comptroller S. S. Hays, made a report to the last session of the Common Council, of the census of the city, just completed. He says:

I submit herewith the returns of the census of Oct. 1st, 1864, taken by me as school agent, in compliance with the State law, and made out and completed in the same manner with the census of Oct. 1st, 1862. Making the same additions to the regular returns for the marine and other persons omitted.

The Comptroller figures up a population 169,353, on the first of October. This will do to tell abroad, but it is an exaggeration of the truth. There are not that many inhabitants in Chicago, by a good many thousand. When the comptroller took the census in 1862, he added fifteen per cent to the actual population to cover those supposed to be omitted—such as sailors and soldiers. But all the sailors and soldiers that could be found belonging to Chicago were enumerated in the first instance. The Comptroller's census for 1862, returned 138,186 souls, but the actual number found in the city by the census takers, was fifteen per cent less, or [illegible], as the actual number of inhabitants returned to comptroller Hayes, by his agents, is 147,[illegible]. The *bona fide* absentees missed by the [illegible] may be three or four thousand, making the actual, honest population of the city about 150,000, instead of 169,353, as reported to the council. It is folly to say that there were 19,000 citizens of Chicago absent and unenumerated on the 1st of October.

The male adults are 30 per cent of a given population. According to Mr. Hayes' estimate three-fourths of the male adults of Chicago were absent from home when his census was taken, and omitted by the takers, which is preposterous.

The number of votes cast at the Presidential election in Chicago in 1860 was about 15,000 on a population of 109,260. The number cast in 1864 was 27,[illegible], which would indicate a population of about 180,000.

We very well remember that in 1860 before the result of the enumeration was declared that every body believed the population of Chicago exceeded 130,000; but it was found to contain only 109,260, and great was the disappointment thereat. The Cincinnatians insisted that they numbered 200,000, but Uncle Sam's agents could only find 160,000, whereupon the city council waxed wroth, and ordered a census to be taken by the corporation authority. But the second takers could only find [illegible] more inhabitants than the first, and thereupon they subsided to climb down from high horse. St. Louis, too, insisted that it numbered 200,000, but it turned out that there were less than 160,000. Chicago is growing very rapidly. An increase from 150,000 to 151,000 in four years during a period of [illegible] civil war, ought to satisfy any reasonable [illegible]. If the city keeps on at the same rate [illegible].

THE "SONS OF LIBERTY."

More "Arbitrary" Arrests—The Grand Seignior of the Chicago Temple in Custody—His Confession—The Meeting of Sunday Night—All Ready.

A SKETCH OF THE PRISONER, GRENFELL.

The presence of the mouldering sparks of treason in our midst within the last few weeks, did not strike the loyal masses with the surprise of a novelty, for it has long been suspected that treasonable bodies were among the people of the loyal North, disseminating their poison through every rank of citizen life. The fact of the presence of rebel agents in our city, and the certain liberty which rewarded the efforts of every rebel prisoner who could succeed in passing the barricades at Camp Douglas, were sufficient proof of the existence of some treasonable organization, for without it, traitors could not be clothed, disguised and fed in our midst with such impunity. Still, the magnitude of the plot was not surmised, and it was not known how widely the leaven of treason had been spread.

Our vigilant Post Commander, Col. B. J. Sweet, has begun the good work and he will not leave it unfinished. Rebels and their sympathizers may whine about the infringement of "citizens' rights" and the invasion of the "sanctity of American homes," but their complaints will not stay the hand of the avenger. An American's home is not the shield, behind which to hatch treason and aid traitors, or from which he can send the knife of the insurgent assassin, or the torch of the incendiary to scatter desolation through the land; and if traitors nourish rebellion beneath the very altar of the sanctuary, that altar shall be torn down and the crime punished. Loyal hearts need feel no fear, for the hand that strikes, strikes with caution; while on the other hand all may rest assured that the plots will be fully exposed, and the plotters punished. So long as it is expected that a rebel is lurking in Chicago, so long will the "sanctity" of his hearth be liable to violation.

During Monday night and yesterday morning another series of Col. Sweet's plans culminated in success, causing an addition to the Chicago traitors now sharing the hospitality of Camp Douglas and the close proximity to rebel friends, more honorable than they, because more open in their hostility. From different parts of the city, Col. Sweet's detail, assisted by the indefatigable Captain John Nelson, arrested the following seven well-known residents of Chicago: Chas. W. Patton, Francis Adams, Obadiah Jackson, Jr., James Larmon, Dr. F. W. Hoffman, — Semmes and James Geary.

Not one of the arrests was made without the exercise of due deliberation, and in no instance were the suspicions wrongly based.

Obadiah Jackson, Jr. is a city lawyer, and has long been known as a promising young Democrat. He has ever been celebrated as the possessor of considerable "Democratic" fervor, and was a delegate on the Copperhead ticket at the Convention held recently at Springfield for the election of State officers. This prisoner yesterday had a long interview with Col. Sweet, in which he made a full and free statement of his connection with the "Sons of Liberty." He stated that he joined the organization about four months ago, on the representation of Judge Buckner S. Morris that it was simply a Democratic, political organization. He was taken by Morris to a room in McCormick's Building, where the initiatory oath was administered to him. After attending a few meetings of the order, he lost interest in the proceedings, and ceased to take active part in the deliberations of its members, when, to revive his lukewarm feelings, he was elected Grand Seignior of the Chicago Temple. From this time Jackson attended the meetings, and from his official position acted as President. They met at the Invincible Club Rooms. The last conclave he attended was on the Sunday evening before the election (we mentioned that meeting in the TRIBUNE of yesterday) when the whole of the prisoners arrested yesterday, among others were present. The subject for discussion was the probability of *rescuing all the prisoners at Camp Douglas, and of taking possession of the polls*. During the meeting Charles Walsh, Geary and Patten delivered addresses to the effect that *there were plenty of arms in the city, to arm every member of the Temple, and others besides*. As Chairman of the meeting, it devolved upon him to appoint the committee to distribute the weapons, and of this committee Semmes was a member. Those members who could not obtain arms that night, were told to call the next day, when all could be supplied. Mr. Jackson positively affirms that he did not know of the treasonable character of the society until this Sunday evening, when learning that its deliberations would lead to bloodshed and rapine, he determined to expose its villainies, but was anticipated by the arrest of the leader the same evening. He evinces a disposition to do all in his power, to aid in rooting out the whole organization, seeing that by thus acting, he will be doing his duty to society.

Francis Adams is another citizen whose notoriety is greater than his celebrity. To the shame of the city, it must be acknowledged that he is City Attorney, though his legal acumen terminates in the prosecution of a pimp or a prostitute for vagrancy. He was not examined yesterday, probably his friends think on account of a certain irregularity in his gait for the last few days, when not supported by a bar (not of justice). Adams is one of the brilliant galaxy of individuals who signed the circular on the day of election denouncing the arrests as an "election trick."

Charles W. Patten is a pestiferous nuisance whom to hang would be a blessing to himself and the world generally. He has ever been known as a virulent Copperhead and a man devoid of all principle or honor. He is a member of the State Council of the Sons of Liberty, and is an important prisoner, that council being one of the highest grades of the order. Patton is a saloon keeper, and a rowdy by profession. He is best known as one of the judges of election for the first precinct of the First Ward, in which capacity he has made himself obnoxious by ever impeding the voting to the best of his ability, by challenging the vote of every Union man, whether he had lived in the Ward two years or twenty.

James Larmon is a citizen of known rebel proclivities, and possessed of considerable wealth. He is a Kentuckian by birth, and has acquired an unenviable notoriety by his letters to Jeff. Davis and other rebels, which were published in the TRIBUNE.

James Geary has been for some years a second hand clothing dealer, on the corner of Madison and Wells streets. It can be proved that besides being a prominent "Son" he has been engaged in supplying escaped prisoners from Camp Douglas with necessary clothing for them to effect their escape.

The prisoner Semmes is a nephew or cousin of the notorious Raphael Semmes, late of the Alabama. He was a zealous friend of rebellion, and an earnest member of the treasonable "Sons of Liberty." In that organization he occupied the position of member of the Committee on Arms and Spies. From present appearances the Arms and Spies are one ahead.

Dr. W. F. Hoffman on his examination confessed to a former connection with the organization, but declared that on discovering its treasonable character, he abandoned it. As this prisoner was evidently ignorant of the plot he was liberated from custody.

The whole of the arrests have been planned by Col. Sweet with consummate skill and energy, and the people may rest assured that the unravelling of this dark plot is safe in his hands. He has determined to break up every ramification of the Chicago Temple of the Sons of Liberty, and his actions prove that he will be a man of his word.

A reference to our Indianapolis dispatches will show that Walsh is too fully identified with the Order to escape. Dr. J. B. Wilson testifying that Walsh was present at the grand meeting of the Order held at the Richmond House in Chicago on July 20th. About two hundred persons were present, the names of many of whom are known to the authorities. Query? Why did they select the Richmond? Was it because of an identity in name or for some worse reason?

G. ST. LEGER GRENFELL.

A gentleman in this city has received from a friend at the East, who resided for several years in Paris, the following account of one of the desperadoes recently arrested in this city:

"I perceive by the papers that G. St. Leger Grenfell (printed Greenfield, by mistake,) was among the men secreted in Walsh's house, and who were intending to make a raid on Chicago, releasing the prisoners in Camp Douglas, &c., &c. I deem it my duty to send you a few words concerning this Col. Grenfell. He is, originally, an English officer, but a graceless scamp (from what I learned) and possibly was broken of his commission; or perhaps he sold it, when he entered the French army in Algiers. He had a commission and command of the Black Zouaves. When the rebellion broke out, he came to this country, a mere soldier of fortune, and entered the army of Jeff. Davis. For some misdemeanor he was hauled over the coals by the rebels, and next turned up an officer among the banditti raiders of John Morgan. Finally he is caught in Chicago, ready to murder your citizens and let loose the dogs of war upon your unsuspecting people. I hope he will be placed in prison and kept there till the war is over and then sent out of the country. Meanwhile he ought to be placed in a treadmill.

I happen to know something about him, as his wife and daughters were in Paris, and were very respectable ladies; but they had no more to do with him than if he were in State Prison. Probably he does not even know where they are. They kept a small school in Paris for a living, and Mrs. G. played on an organ for the same purpose. He came to Paris with the French army, when it returned from Italy, but I apprehend he did not see his wife and children. Excuse this long history. The man is not worth so extensive a notice, except to be taken care of, and kept out of mischief as a desperate fellow."

St. Leger is rather tall, very wiry and active, and his eyes have a wild roving look, similar to some desperadoes confined in our State prison. Although he looks about forty-five, he is, in reality, fifty-six years. The steamer *Earl of Lonsdale*, which plies between Gibraltar and Tangiers, was built and owned by St. Leger, at a time when he dared not place his foot on "the land of the Moor."

THE POOR OF THE CITY.

Organization of the Relief Committee for the Coming Winter.

The following is an official report of the organization of the Relief Committee for this and the ensuing year. A brief report of this matter was given just subsequent to the meeting held on the 20th ultimo. The committees were not then full. Our citizens will see from the following who are regularly authorized to solicit in the several districts. The necessity for liberal subscriptions must be apparent to all, and we trust that the response will be most generous:

At a public meeting held pursuant to previous notice, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, October 20, 1864, to adopt measures most effectually to provide for the sick and suffering poor of our city, ESPECIALLY OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES, it was resolved to appoint a CITIZENS' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of seven persons, three of whom to constitute a quorum, charged with the supervision of the Voluntary Relief work of the city for the ensuing winter. Also an Auditing Committee of three persons and a Treasurer.

The Executive Committee was constituted as follows: James L. Reynolds, Chairman, Wm. E. Doggett, Wirt Dexter, Henry W. King, Jas. H. Bowen, Charles G. Wicker, and Thomas M. Avery.

William H. Brown, C. G. Hammond and Sydney Myers were appointed the Auditing Committee, charged with the duty of examining the Treasurer's accounts and vouchers, and making report thereof to the Executive Committee.

Solomon Smith, President of Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, was appointed Treasurer to receive all moneys collected, and to pay out the same on the order of Chairman, (or in the absence of any other member) of the Executive Committee.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to solicit subscriptions in the districts described as follows, to wit:

FIRST DISTRICT—South Water street, from the lake to the centre of Clark street, and all north to the river—H. W. Hinsdale, Chairman; W. T. Allen, H. G. Powers, E. S. Wells.

SECOND DISTRICT—South Water street, from the centre of Clark street to Lake street bridge and north, to the river—Gilbert Hubbard, Chairman; P. L. Underwood, J. K. Pollard, N. K. Fairbanks.

THIRD DISTRICT—Lake street from Central Depot to the centre of Clark street and all between Lake and South Water—H. W. King, Chairman; W. E. Doggett, A. D. Titsworth, C. T. Bowen, N. O. Williams, Charles Vergho.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Lake street from centre of Clark to the river, and all between Lake and South Water street—C. B. Larrabee, Chairman; A. G. Downs, W. H. Kretsinger, H. H. Husted, J. H. Muhlke, W. S. Keen, Oliver Williams.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Randolph and Washington streets from the lake to the center of Clark street, and all between Washington and Lake streets—Wirt Dexter, Chairman; J. N. Farwell, G. H. Laflin.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Randolph and Washington, from center of Clark street to the river, and all between Washington and Lake streets—T. S. Dickerson, Chairman; Judge Van H. Higgins, Lyman [illegible], O. F. Fuller.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—All south of Washington to centre of Van Buren, from the lake to the river—William H. Brown, Chairman; Tuthill King, G. R. Armstrong, R. W. Raymond, S. P. Farrington.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Centre of Van Buren street to centre of Twelfth street, from the lake to the river—C. G. Wicker, Chairman; Andrew Brown, F. D. Gray, E. G. Wilder, James H. Bowen, Wm. E. Goold.

NINTH DISTRICT—All south of centre of Twelfth street, from lake to river—J. N. Barker, Chairman; R. Robbins, E. C. Cleaver, J. W. Tappan, G. W. Perkins, James Otis, J. H. Brown, A. W. Wood.

TENTH DISTRICT—All south of the centre of West Madison and east of the centre of Halsted—Dr. J. H. Hollister, Chairman; F. B. Gardner, A. H. Campbell, George E. Scott, J. H. Bross, P. C. Goble.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—All south of centre of Madison and west of centre of Halsted—Samuel Hoard, Chairman; H. Z. Culver, James Ward, Edmund Bixley, William E. Rollo, Robert McClellan.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—All north of centre of Madison and east of centre of Halsted to the river—T. W. Baxter, Chairman; William Osborn, Joseph P. Willis, Bacon Wheeler.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—All north of centre of Madison and west of centre of Halsted—Judge James B. Bradwell, Chairman; John A. Bartlett, G. Cronkhite, L. L. Bond, F. C. Browne, Reuben Taylor.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—All of North Division west of the center of LaSalle street—Elliot Anthony, chairman; J. D. Moss, Samuel Shackford, Dr. George Cushing, John Herting, Belden F. Culver, Henry Wendt, Alonzo Harvey.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—All of North Division east of the center of LaSalle street—Dr. Charles H. Ray, chairman; Wesley Munger, A. C. Hessing, John F. Stafford, Julian Magill, W. H. Shufeldt.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Railroads—C. G. Hammond, chairman; H. E. Sargent.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Elevators, Packers and Warehousemen—J. S. Rumsey, chairman; G. S. Hubbard, Daniel Thompson, E. G. Wolcott.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Lumber Dealers—T. M. Avery, chairman; Eli Bates, A. C. Calkins.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Banks and Bankers—J. Y. Scammon, Wm. Sturges, W. F. Coolbaugh.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Hotels—J. B. Drake, Geo. D. French.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The long continuance of war which have repeated calls for volunteers, have greatly increased always been need soldiers' families requiring assistance; and,

WHEREAS, The rapid increase in the population of Chicago necessarily causes a heavy increase in the number of sick and suffering poor; and,

WHEREAS, The great increase in the cost of all the necessaries of life bears with peculiar hardship upon the sick and destitute portion of our population, we recognize the solemn duty resting upon us, and upon all who are blessed with comparative abundance, to contribute liberally of our money for the support of the widows and orphans of our fallen soldiers, and the families of those who are still periling their lives in our behalf, and also in aid of the worthy suffering poor in our midst; therefore,

RESOLVED, As the sense of this meeting, and in view of the fact set forth in the foregoing preamble, that at least $25,000 (in addition to all that is done by the city and county, and the Board of Trade) will be necessary to be raised by voluntary contribution, to afford a measure of relief equal to that furnished last season, when about $15,000 was disbursed, and we hereby pledge our united and individual efforts to accomplish it.

RESOLVED, That the Relief Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, now reduced, as we believe, under the direction of its Chairman, Henry W. Fuller, and his co-laborers, to a perfect system, and requiring thorough and systematic visitings of all applicants for relief, offers to our acceptance the most efficient and economical method of distribution, and it is hereby adopted as the principal dispensing agency. The Executive Committee may, however, employ other agencies for disbursing a portion of the funds if they deem it expedient.

J. L. REYNOLDS, Chairman.
H. W. FULLER, Secretary.

THE LATE GENERAL RANSOM.

Obituary Sermon Preached on Sunday Evening Last, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D.

The Life of the Lamented Dead.

By request of a number of friends of the deceased Brigadier General Edwin Greenfield Ranson, Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., pastor of St. Paul's Church, in this city, delivered an obituary sermon last Sunday evening from his own pulpit. The church was crowded. The sermon was a masterly effort; we regret that our space will not permit more than to extract that portion which more immediately pertains to the biographical sketch of the departed hero.

The text was taken from I. Samuel, 2—30: "Them that honor me I will honor." The first part of the sermon was a view of the ways in which God expects to be honored. The speaker eloquently sketched the duty we owe to our country, especially to a country like ours, and at such a time as this, when its Government is threatened with destruction. He proceeded:

We especially honor God when with our devotion to a noble cause, we blend the higher moral qualities of a Christian life.

The most exalted service that any man can render to his Creator is to apply to his own life those principles which God has enunciated in his word as the foundation of all earthly peace and heavenly joy. Theories about religion is one thing; life in religion is quite another. It is possible to work for an exalted principle which has, at the same time, but little influence upon the life. Irreligious men will generously give for the support of the institutions of religion, and men of very defective characters may shed their blood for the general welfare. Some who are very patriotic in their speeches, are very selfish in their actions—they show their devotion to the country by making all the money they can out of the war. On the other hand many good people do nothing with their goodness—it is a latent principle; they keep their light hid under a bushel. They need to learn what their master taught them was the very spirit of his religion—how best they could honor him whose disciples they claim to be, viz: by sacrifice for others—by upholding and defending the truth, thus making it easier for others to walk in the way of duty. This is a religion manifested—incarnated. Not a speech, or a feeling, or a sound of pietistic services, but embodied sentiment—actual, earnest, useful living. These make christians that shine as stars in the moral firmament—these make men that uphold kingdoms, and plant them upon the immovable foundations of truth and justice. And does not God honor them? History honors them—all men honor them—they are the world's true heroes; and it is not too much to say, their names are written in heaven.

Such a man was Thomas Edwin Greenfield Ransom, Brigadier General, late in command of the 17th Army Corps, who with distinguished services in the cause of his country, he blended those high moral qualities which have endeared his name to all who knew him. He was a hero in the true sense of the word—such a hero as in this day, and in this place, may be rightfully recognized.

Let us group around his name a few of the more prominent facts in his brief, but conspicuous and useful life, and rekindle our christian patriotism; by a recital of the circumstances attending his death—a death it will be seen in strict harmony with the distinguishing characteristics of his life.

Gen. Ransom was born at Norwich, Madison county, Vermont, on the 29th day of November, 1834. His father, Col. Trueman B. Ransom, was born in Woodstock, Union county, Vt., in 1802, and was for some time President of the Norwich University in that State. In this school the military element was made prominent. The students were regularly trained in the manual of arms, and of course obtained great proficiency. They made a tour, I think as far as Boston, in the summer of 1846, and of course attracted much attention. They were called Norwich cadets. Thomas Edwin was then about 12 years of age, but if my memory serves me rightly, he accompanied his father on that tour. At any rate, the military element of the school must have made a deep impression upon the developing nature of the lad. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, his father promptly placed himself at the head of the 9th New England regiment, U. S. Volunteers, and went to the field. All New England, however divided the people may have been as to the justice of the war, awards him honor, as a gallant leader worthy even a better place. After participating in several battles, and in every instance displaying distinguished ability, he fell at the storming of Chepultepec, Sept. 13, 1847. It is easy to call to mind the deep impression which the announcement of his death made. All mourned his loss. Mourned it, as now we mourn the loss of his equally brave son, and for the same reason. The qualities of the son, were in a conspicuous degree those of the father. Col. Ransom had more of the military officer in his appearance than the General, had more sternness of manner, but in all true traits which render a man dear to those who know him best, they were much alike. The mother of the General is still living, and is represented as a lady of high endowments. She resides in New York, but was present at the burial service at Bryan Hall on Sunday last.

Gen. Ransom came to Chicago in the spring of 1850, and with his uncle G. W. Gilson became interested in the land agency firm of A. J. Galloway & Co. He afterward carried on the same business in the firm of Bell & Ransom, Mr. Gilson having died in Sept. 1856.

At the announcement in April 1861 that Fort Sumter had been fired upon and the national flag dishonored, young Ransom sprang to the defense of the Union. Between Saturday night and Wednesday morning he raised a company for the 11th Illinois Infantry, at 5 o'clock of the latter day had the men in Springfield, and before he slept he and his company were accepted into the service. Upon the organization of the regiment a few days after, he was elected Major. In June following he was promoted to Lieut. Colonel. He was commissioned Colonel a few days before the battle of Shiloh, to date from July 30, 1862, the day of the surrender of Fort Donelson, vice W. H. L. Wallace, promoted to Brig.-General. In the spring of 1863 he was elected to the rank of Brig.-General, to date from Nov. 29, (his birthday), 1862, for distinguished services at Shiloh and at the siege of Corinth. In the memorable seige of Vicksburg he commanded a Brigade, and won fresh laurels as he had in every other branch of the military service with which he had been connected. The fortifications which he built during that seige still remain, and bear his honored name.

Gen. Ransom, as is well remembered by thousands of grateful hearts, was connected with the famous Red River expedition. It seems to be generally conceded that his coolness and daring at the unhappy battle of Pleasant Hill, saved that branch of the army with which his brigade was connected from complete and overwhelming disaster. Ask any soldier connected with the expedition what part Gen. Ransom took, when danger was thickest and the peril most appalling, and you will not have to wait long for an answer; and though a thousand may reply, there will be but one opinion.

Gen. Ransom was four times wounded: At Charleston, Mo., Aug. 19, 1861; at Fort Donelson, July 15, 1862; at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; and at Pleasant Hill, La., April 8, 1864.

The wound received at Pleasant Hill was severe, and brought him to Chicago, where he received the congratulations and sympathies of a grateful public. He needed rest. He had been in active service continually, in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas; but on the 27th of July, even before his limb was quite restored, feeling that the exigencies of the cause in Northern Georgia demanded his services, he removed to the front, where he best liked to be. Through the remainder of the summer he was in good health, and took an active part in the duties of that momentous campaign which has given the North so conspicuous an advantage. He was in the battle of Jonesboro, his command forming a part of the left wing, and was one of the rejoicing host that entered the city of Atlanta soon after it was abandoned by the opposing army.

Ready for new victories, as yet not seriously harmed by lead or steel, he, to whom death had so often looked but not yet called away, was now to receive the summons which sooner or later comes to us all.

The early part of October found him sick. His disease assumed the form of dysentery. As it was needful for his command to proceed to Rome, he started with it, and though the disease was constantly weakening him, he insisted upon going forward with the troops. Sometimes he rode at the head of the column in an ambulance, taking the saddle only as the advance guard became engaged with the enemy. Generals Sherman and Howard, and their respective medical directors, suggested to him the propriety of allowing himself to be reported sick, and thus relieve himself of duty; but his decision was unalterable. "*I will stay with my command until I leave in my coffin*" was his final answer to all such suggestions. On the 25th of October, still moving forward, there was a decided change in him for the worse. His death was hourly expected, but his vigorous constitution and strong will carried him through that sudden relapse, so that on the morning of the 27th he took his place in the ambulance and bore the fatigue of the day remarkably well. The next day he was worse again—too ill to ride any longer, and so his comrades placed him upon a litter, and with a regiment for an escort, they bore their beloved General forward. Light were their feet, but heavy were the hearts of his brave men that day. The next morning they resumed their march, but at 11 o'clock the column was halted. The young leader could go no farther. His precious life was fast ebbing away. The Surgeon informed him that he could not survive but a few hours. The announcement did not alarm him in the least. Looking up, with a cheerful expression, the brave warrior said: "*I am not afraid to die; I have met death too often to be afraid of it now.*" His mind was clear and vigorous. Calling his Aid-de-Camp to him, he delivered to his care several messages of love for relatives and friends, gave directions in regard to private business, and waited cheerfully, and with triumphing Christian trust for the rapidly approaching hour. At 40 minutes past 3 p. m., Oct. 29th, when near Rome, Ga. his spirit took its flight to the God who gave it, uttering, to the last moment, words of love and happiness. He was twenty-nine years and eleven months old. Few lives, though numbering three score years and ten, have exhibited more maturity of character, or rendered larger service to mankind. Among his last words was this remarkable sentence: "*I have tried to do my duty, and have no fears for myself after death.*"

I know not, Christian friends, what impression this narrative of the last hours of Gen. Ransom has made upon your minds, but it has seemed to me, as I have pondered it, since the facts were placed at my disposal by those who can vouch for their accuracy, that there is something about that death peculiarly beautiful and grand. As I see the patriot hero borne along the rough highway, mile after mile, upon the shoulders of his comrades, asking for no greater privilege than the opportunity of continuing to serve his country, yet realizing as he must have done, that he was rapidly nearing the shore of that undiscovered sea that rolls round all the earth; as I hear, in imagination, his cheerful words, look into his sunny face, and listen to his testimony to the value of the Christian religion, interpreted in the light of the divine goodness; as I think of what he was, so young, so promising, and yet so crowned with the confidence of his countrymen, and so esteemed by all who knew him—it has seemed to me that the death was not only befitting the life, but rounds his brief but brilliant career into an example that must exert a salutary influence upon thousands now living, and is worthy of being placed high in the list of those names which the historians of this war for the defense of the Nation's Union, will preserve for the admiration of future generations.

We shall not attempt an elaborate analysis of the character of the deceased. Time does not allow it; the hour does not require it. Certain of his prominent traits, these most conspicuous and instructive are all that we shall attempt to indicate.

1. General Ransom was retiring and unostentatious. There was no strut about him. He was simple in his manners. Quiet, unobtrusive. In a company of gentlemen he would not have been selected as a military man, according to the people's estimate. His power was always in reserve for occasion, the more capable did he show himself to be. Ambitious—meaning thereby desire of power or eminence—he was not. His ambition was to serve his country—the service—to quit himself as a man should, acting in such a presence and such an hour. Whether General Ransom would have risen to the rank of a *great leader*—i. e. whether he would have gained a still higher grade, and filled it with the same distinguished success which graced all the positions he occupied, is now a question which can never be decisively answered, and which, perhaps, it is not worth while to tarry long and consider. One thing is quite certain: had he been the chief in command of the famous Red River expedition, that blundering campaign, if undertaken at all, would have had a very different issue. And it is a pretty safe rule, that he who does best when most is demanded, is capable of doing more than he has ever yet done.

2d. General Ransom was a kind, pleasant, sympathetic man. He had a sunny face, a clear, cheerful eye. He attached people to him; they loved him, for he was good; they honored him, for he was brave. There are those here who knew the kindness of his heart, and who loved him with all the reverence of grateful affection. A dutiful son, an appreciative relative, a faithful friend, a patriot hero, he deserves well of his countrymen, and will long be honored in the sanctuaries of a thousand hearts.

3. Gen. Ransom's patriotism and high moral tone proceeded from conviction—were the outgrowth of inward stability. The springs of his action were deep. Hence he was true in danger, and uniformly prepared for the duty when it came. Hence, also, he did not degenerate into the temptations which beset the service, or lose that strength which comes from Christian integrity. These traits would have served him in any calling. And had he lived to the allotted age of man, it is more than probable he would have held fast to the principles which distinguished his youth, and ended his career in a life of the largest usefulness.

And now, my countrymen, Christian men and women, let us gather fresh inspiration from the life, character and services of this Christian patriot, and renew our fidelity to the Union, to which he gave his all. The war is still upon us. Already its cost in blood and treasure has been fearful. But the people, by an expression which cannot be questioned, have decided that it shall go forward. And it must. However we may have differed, each for the other, as to the best policy upon which to conduct the war, however desirable it may have seemed to some that the control of the Government should pass into other hands, now there can be but one course for any good or loyal citizens to take. The Government must be sustained. The Union must be upheld. Traitors in arms must be put down. There can be but one America in America—one Union from the Lakes to the Gulf. We must register the vow, and keep it too, cost what it may of time, or wealth, or blood,—for humanity's sake, for our children's sake, for our sake, for the sake of those who have so bravely borne aloft the flag of our country, that those whom the people elect to rule over them shall be sustained, and that the integrity of the Union shall be maintained.

I know very well that there is nothing durable in these human organizations, and nothing permanent in national affairs. This government of ours, fair and useful as it is, must some day pass away and be numbered with the things that were. And when it goes, the names of the illustrious dead whom we delight to honor in our national history, will pass into obscurity with the institutions which they have reared and defended. It is true this must come, but, O, my countrymen, not *now*—not now! Say it brave men in blue who swell our armies; say it mothers as you teach your children to love and honor their country; say it, who love the race, and pray for the world's peace, not *now*, not *now*! Not until our America has performed the office for which God set her here; not until this land of ours shall have given "a shelter and a home, security, glory and peace" to the oppressed of the earth. Not until the principles of Washington shall have been developed throughout all our borders,—not until future generations shall have participated in the blessings of free government and been strengthened by the example of our success.

No other result must be. No other result shall be. Say it, my countrymen, as you have the right to say it, and the power to say it—yea, many times the power! Any other conception of the future of our country is dastardly and shameful. Rise up, then, in your might, again and again, if need be, put forth all your energy, unitedly, firmly, with one shout and one blow, swearing on the altar of the nation's honor, that the Union shall not be severed, and the hope of the world turned back, and then it cannot be!

We must have peace. This war is lasting too long and costing too much. It must be brought to a close. There is but one way to do it. The people have said how. Sustain the army, and uphold the authority of those elected to rule over us. Here then, with the will of the people plainly written out before us, let us anew consecrate ourselves and our all to the Union, "one and inseparable, now and for ever."

THIRD BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.

Returned to the Front—Roster—Addressed by Gov. Yates.

The Third Board of Trade Regiment, 113th Illinois infantry, left Chicago yesterday, and departed for the front. Their visit has been a short one, but in that time how many hearts have been made glad: how many old friendships have been renewed, and new ones formed. The boys have received hearty greeting, and leave with best wishes of the community. Their record is a proud one; it is an honor to Chicago, though this city has sent out thousands of brave men to the field, and not one coward.

The following is the present roster of the regiment; it numbers now 654 men, of whom many are on detached service; the number of those visiting Chicago was 346, of whom only one voted for McClellan:

Colonel—George B. Hoge, commanding 1st brigade District of Memphis.
Lieutenant Colonel—George R. Clarke.
Major—Cephas Williams.
Surgeon—Lucius B. Brown.
Adjutant—John S. Lord.
Quartermaster—William H. Taylor.
Chaplain—A. L. Rankin.
Company A—Captain, H. W. B. Hoyt (prisoner of war); First Lieutenant, A. M. Baird.
Company B—Captain, A. W. Beckett; First Lieutenant, John Jeffcoat.
Company C—Captain Harvey P. Hosmer; First Lieutenant, Robert Wilson (prisoner of war); Second Lieutenant, Ambrose C. Webber.
Company D—Captain, Robert B. Lucas; First Lieutenant, David H. Metzger; Second Lieutenant, H. L. Frisble.
Company E—Captain, John G. Day; First Lieutenant, Charles A. Chatfield.
Company F—Captain, George E. King, (prisoner of war); First Lieutenant, Joseph Rogers; Second Lieutenant, Alfred Fletcher (prisoner of war.)
Company G—Captain, John G. Woodruff; Second Lieutenant, George C. Kidder (prisoner of war.)
Company H—Captain, Bliss Sutherland; First Lieutenant, Harrison Daniels.
Company I—Captain Aaron Kane; First Lieutenant, Anderson Tyler; Second Lieutenant, Wm. C. Shortridge.
Company K—Captain, Wm. R. Hitt (prisoner of war); First Lieutenant, Virgil W. Dashiel Second Lieutenant, Geo. E. Hall.

The regiment passed in front of the Tremont House yesterday afternoon, and made a brief halt to listen to a few words of cheer from our gallant Governor—Richard Yates—who is at present visiting the city.

Governor Yates expressed his sense of the high honor conferred on a public officer in being asked to address such a noble body of men; no greater compliment could be paid him than that of the soldiers who had fought the battles of their country. Foremost among the brave men who had made the name of Illinois illustrious, were they of the 113th —one had rendered more distinguished service during the war, few had done as much. It had been engaged in many of the most important battles; they went out from Chicago 1,300 strong, and he beheld before him but a veteran remnant—the casualties of the service had effected the reduction. Of the thirty-five officers who went out with that regiment, only thirteen now revisited Chicago; the rest had perished, either in battle or by disease or exposure incident to their labors for the Union cause. On their banner should be emblazoned the battles of Arkansas Post, of Chickasaw Bayou, and of all the battles before Vicksburg and after its fall; especially did they cover themselves with glory in the charge upon the batteries at Vicksburg, where their gallant Colonel was wounded. They had been with Grant and Sherman in their campaigns, and had participated in most of the important movements —they had never quailed before a foe; but had uniformly fought with that power and bravery which had ever been the want of Illinois soldiers throughout the war. He said: "Go on your mission; we may never see you again. Some of you may repose beneath hillocks raised on Southern soil before this war is closed, but we all must die, and whether we may die in the performance of our civil duties in time of peace, or in the discharge of our duties as soldiers in time of war; whether we fall on the [illegible] and or upon the sea, whether we expire peacefully near our own firesides, or amid the thunders and roar of battle, it matters little so that we do our duty to our country. However we may fail, let it be true to the flag of our country and the Union. I now bid you farewell. You will carry with you to the battle-field that which you have seen with your own eyes—and heard with your own ears—the result of the election, and will be cherished by the knowledge that while you bear your proud and unconquered banner over the face of the country, and upon distant battle fields, the hearts of the loyal millions at home will beat in loving sympathy; will send forth words of encouragement and cheer; they will show you that while you are meeting the enemy in front, they know how to take care of the fire-in-the-rear. Farewell.

Gov. Yates was saluted with a perfect storm of cheers as he concluded; he bowed his acknowledgements, and the gallant boys moved forward on their high and holy mission.

LITERARY.—We are informed that the ladies connected with the North Baptist Society are about inaugurating a course of lectures, which promise to be highly interesting and instructive.

The initial lecture of the course will be delivered in Metropolitan Hall, on Monday evening the 28th instant.

The lecturer on that occasion will be Prof. E. S. Carr, M. D., of the University of Wisconsin. We presume it will be on his favorite science, chemistry, in which he is distinguished for his scholarship, standing with few rivals. We can safely promise to all our readers that they will be amply repaid by attending. Of the other lecturers to come we know only that the names on the list rank among the highest in the community. We shall notice this subject further hereafter; in the mean-time we advise our friends to be sure and remember Prof. Carr's Lecture.

OLD LADIES' HOME.—The new Board of Managers, elected at the annual meeting held on the 3d inst., will meet to organize for business, at the rooms of the Christian Association, on Thursday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock. The following persons constitute the Board: Dr. O. H. Tiffany, G. C. Cook, Wm. Wheeler, Mrs. Tiffany, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Colby, Mrs. Kerr, and Mrs. [illegible], of the Methodist denomination; Dr. George D. Cummins, Rev. C. E. Cheney, J. V. Farwell, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Van Schaack, Mrs. Reynolds, and Mrs. Rogers, of the Episcopal denomination; Dr. W. W. Everts, Rev. J. A. Smith, Hon. J. H. Woodworth, Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Osgood, and Mrs. Tillsworth, of the Baptist denomination; Rev. Fred. Fiske, Rev. H. F. Dickinson, Newton Chapin, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Whitney, and Mrs. Carpenter, of the Congregational denomination; R. W. Raymond, S. P. Farrington, A. H. Campbell, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Atwater, Mrs. Farrington, Mrs. Robbins, and Mrs. Williams, of the Presbyterian denomination; Dr. W. H. Ryder, E. G. Hall, C. B. Sawyer, Mrs. Boiles, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Higgins, and Mrs. Arnold, of the Universalist denomination; Dr. Robert Collyer, Dr. Foster, B. Adams, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Collyer, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Webster, and Mrs. Adams, of the Unitarian denomination; J. Y. Scammon, M. Kimball, J. M. Underwood, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Barnham, Mrs. Dibreet, Mrs. Officer, and Mrs. Hall, of the New Jerusalem Society. A meeting of the Society will be held at the same time and place, to take action upon some amendments to the constitution, proposed at the annual meeting, and recommended by the Board of Managers.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Agricultural and Mechanical Education—Report on the Subject.

Yesterday morning, pursuant to a call published in the TRIBUNE, a meeting of the committee appointed by his Excellency, Governor Yates, to consider the most desirable plan of appropriating the grant of land lately bestowed by Congress for the furtherance of Agricultural and Mechanical Education was held at the Tremont House, the Chairman, Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D. presiding. Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., was appointed Secretary.

The result of the session may be gathered from the subjoined preamble and resolutions, which were offered by Rev. Dr. Eddy and carried unanimously:

WHEREAS, We are informed by his Excellency Governor Yates, that the State Agricultural Society has appointed a committee to examine and report a plan for the distribution of the public lands devoted to Agricultural and Mechanical Education in this State; a fact of which he had no knowledge when this committee was appointed; and

WHEREAS, Other interests are moving to influence the Legislature; in view of these facts, this committee respectfully report to the Governor that in our judgment it is better to disband, and while we most earnestly desire that both the interests of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts be wisely guarded and fostered, we respectfully submit that these be left to the guardianship and advocacy of their respective friends.

Resolved, That in disbanding we most earnestly recommend that the friends of these great interests take suitable steps to harmonize their views and ask such legislation as shall secure to each its full share of the munificent grant made by Congress.

Resolved, That the foregoing action be communicated to his excellency Governor Yates, and that we respectfully ask his concurrence in the same.

These resolutions were immediately submitted to Governor Yates, and elicited the following reply:

TREMONT HOUSE,
CHICAGO, November 15, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—Having been presented by the Secretary of the Committee, Rev. Dr. Eddy, with a copy of the above resolutions, and having considered the subject, I have to say that I concur in your conclusions, knowing the Committee to have been composed of honorable, impartial and intelligent gentlemen. You will permit me to add that your action satisfies me of an earnest desire on your part to obtain the fullest and fairest consideration of the subject by the people.

RICHARD YATES.

The Committee then adjourned.

TOWN OFFICERS—NORTH CHICAGO.—The thanks of the TRIBUNE are due to Henry Jahus, Town Clerk of North Chicago, for the following returns of votes for town officers in North Chicago; will others follow his example?:

Office.	Union.		Democrat.	
Superv'r	P. Apiel	3775	P. Swartz	3550
Ass't do	C. Drandorf	3771	R. Lappin	3544
Clerk	H. Jahus	3767	N. Rasmussen	3554
Assessor	A. Mueller	3781	T. Nolan	3537
Collector	E. G. Hooke	3786	T. Schmidt	3532

WARD SUPERVISORS.

Ward.	Union.		Democrat.	
13th	T. Atwater	538	V. Wearmuth	484
14th	P. Stelumuller	845	T. Kuhn	559
15th	S. Schackford	1199	J. O'Brien	987
16th	T. Baldwin	1348	H. Lampartner	1496

The last named being the only Democrat elected in the town of North Chicago.

COL. EASTMAN'S MAJORITY.—It must be highly gratifying to Hon. Francis A. Eastman and his friends to know that, notwithstanding the massing of the opposition against him, and the desperate effort made to defeat him, he ran largely ahead of his ticket in his district, and is elected State Senator by 1,268—a very handsome majority in a district that was considered "close." Mr. Eastmen will represent his constituency faithfully and ably, and the knowledge of this fact, together with his personal popularity, is the secret of his large vote.—*Chicago Journal, Nov. 14.*

We have no desire to disparage Col. Eastman's popularity, but in justice to the other candidates, and to show the accuracy of the calculation of the *Journal*, we have figured up the votes in Mr. Eastman's district, which is composed of North Chicago, South Chicago, Thornton, Bloom, Calumet, Worth, Lake and Hyde Park, on six of the prominent candidates, which is as follows:

Lincoln	9,460
Oglesby	9,481
John A. Nelson	9,460
F. A. Eastman	9,409
John Wentworth	9,383
Wm. L. Church	9,100

LOCAL MATTERS.

DRESS FURS.—Choice Sets of Mink, Ermine Fitch and Squirrel Furs are now offered by Brewster, Hatter, under Sherman House. Ladies, don't [illegible]. no16-w8S-3t

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.—167,000 IN USE. These machines use the ROTATING HOOK EXCLUSIVELY, A WHEEL MOVEMENT, CONSTANTLY IN ONE DIRECTION, to make the LOCK STITCH. Salesroom 106 Lake street. no12-w431-1m

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Graining, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. no5-v604-1m

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-r57-3m

☞ Troublesome Coughs and Colds, if neglected, often terminate fatally. A few doses of Dwyer's Pectoral Syrup will speedily and effectually cure the most obstinate case. Sold in bottles, at 65 cents and $1.25 per bottle, at 92 and 94 Lake street. no1-v344-1m

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Closing Day.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 15.

BEEF CATTLE.—The total receipts of Beef Cattle at all the market places of the city, for the week ending to-day amount to 6,476 head of fresh stock, and 390 head left over from last week. The weather to-day has been raining and unfavorable for business, so that the advance noted yesterday has been lost. The whole of the stock has been taken, there not being 100 head of stock this evening in the yards unsold.

The following are the closing prices of the market this evening, and for the corresponding period of last year, at per ℔ net weight of meat, seller sinking offal:

CLOSING PRICES.

	Week ending Nov. 15, 1864.	Nov. 17, 1863.
First-class Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second-class Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third-class Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Of Sheep we have 19,[illegible] head reported for the week, and according to the reported sales of Sheep brokers, the general average price per head has been $5.50@7.00.

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs for the week, number 26,729 head. The quotations to-day, of corn-fed Hogs is 10½ to 11c, live weight, are $12.00@12.75. At these quotations trade has been better, and the demand lively.

SOLON ROBINSON.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday evening, Nov. 15.

The Current prices for the week at all markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—First quality $17.00@18.50; fair to good $12.50@17.00; common 10.00@11.50; inferior $8.00@10.00.

COWS AND CALVES—First quality $60.00@75.00; Ordinary $45.00@55.00; common $35.00@45.00; inferior $30.00@35.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extras $7.50@8.00 per head; prime $6.25@7.50; ordinary, $5.00@6.00; common $4.50 @5.00; inferior $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Prime heavy corn fed $12.00@12.50; medium poor $11.25@12.00; State fed $11.50@12.00 ℘ 100 ℔s.

The general tone of the market this week is a decided improvement from last, and the scale of prices was about the same. Sellers find no difficulty in placing their cattle at full prices above. The average quality of the cattle was fair, and the bulk of them brought 12 to 16c; prime beef cattle brought from 17 to 18c, and a few choice offering sold even higher. The receipts were liberal, but with a tolerably active demand. Cattle were all taken at prices varying as above. Total receipts of all stock for this week and last are as follows: Total number of Beeves, 6,412; Cows, 117; Veal Calves, 2,[illegible]; Sheep and Lambs, 17,[illegible]; Swine, 26,729. Total last week—Beeves, 7,14[illegible]; Cows, 97; Veal Calves, 1,[illegible]; Sheep and Lambs, 23,[illegible]; Swine, 32,378.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 15—P. M.

HOGS—Receipts of hogs are very light and with good demand from city packers. Market rules firm at same prices. Holders are asking $15.00 per 100 pounds gross for good averages, and $14.50@14.75 per 100 pounds net, and in some cases even $15.00 is asked for extra heavy lots. The weather is becoming more favorable for packing, and the houses are all making active preparations for packing; several lots have already been cut, and several sales of new mess and prime mess have been made in the past few days at $37.50 for the former and $35.00 for the latter.

PROVISIONS—New city lard selling at 22½c. Green meats, quoted, 18@13c for shoulders, 16c for sides, and 17c for hams. There is nothing doing in old stock. Mess pork is offered freely at $38.00 for inside city brands, but it meets with no attention.

WHISKY—$1.88@1.90.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

TOBACCO—Active and firm, with offerings of 118 hhds and bids on 35 hhds rejected. Green and damaged lugs at $9.60@9.25; factory do, $9.50@11.50; planter's do, $11.75@13.25; common shipping leaf, $13.50@17.00; medium do, $18.00@21.25; good and fine do, $25.00@28.00; manufacturing leaf at $9.25.

FLOUR—Receipts, 4,445 brls. Market dull. Sales of super at $8.50 for single extra, and $9.43 for inspected.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 16,417 sacks. Dull and lower. Sales were: 150 sacks at $1.73; 700 sacks at $1.60; 300 sacks at $1.55; 1,269 sacks at $1.37; 1,050 sacks at $1.28; 3,000 sacks at $1.03; 170 sacks at $2.02½ ℘ bu Corn—Quiet. Sales old White at Smith's Landing at $1.43; new White at $1.45; old at $1.45; new at $1.40; 253 do old White at $1.54; new do at $1.37½ ℘ bu including bags. Oats—Receipts, 30,000 bu. Advanced [illegible] per bushel. Sales were: 3,800 sacks in lots at 89@90c; 1,000 bu do at 90c, and 144 bu do at 89c—sacks in. Rye—sales 20 sacks at $1.30—sacks in; 90 do at $1.15; 43 do at $1.12; 198 do at $1.19 per bu. Barley—sales were: 20 sacks fall at $1.18 per gal.

BACON—Sales of 3 casks sides at 24½c per ℔.

WHISKY—Sales of 116 brls at $1.88@1.90 per gal.

HOGS—An active demand exists for hogs and receipts were 4,000 head, which were sold at from $10@11 gross.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 15.

MONEY—Easy and steady at 7 per cent for call loans. STERLING—Dull at 109@109½ in gold.

GOLD—Unsettled and lower, opening at 234½, declining to 2[illegible], advancing to [illegible], and closing at [illegible].

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—A shade firmer.

STOCKS—Lower. [illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 15—8 p. m.

CLEARED—F. Northrup, Minooka Landing; M. O'Connor, Lasalle, 303 bris salt, 20 bris dried apples, 20 bris [illegible]; Empire, Lasalle, 95,000 feet lumber, 100,000 shingles; [illegible], Ottawa, 20 bris salt; J. Menard, Lasalle, 130,000 feet lumber; Ottawa, Lasalle, 110,000 feet lumber, 100,000 shingle; Constitution Lockport, [illegible] lumber, 25,000 lbs sundries; Dolphin, Lasalle, 105,000 feet lumber; Dirigo, Joliet, $1,600 feet lumber, 400 posts, 8 tons coal; S. Burnham, Joliet, lumber; Lady Franklin, Lemont; Conveyance, Lemont; S. F. Gale, Lemont.

ARRIVED—H. G. Loomis, Lemont, 70 yards rubble stone; Resolute, Lemont, 80 yards rubble stone; Advance, Lemont, 8 yards dimension stone.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Nov. 15—4 P. M.

CLEARED—Australia, Lasalle, 102,112 ft. lumber; Alida, Lasalle, 175,464 ft lumber, 400 cedar posts; F. A. Leonard, Morris, 90,132 ft lumber, 76,720 lath; 15,000 headings; Rock Run, Ottawa, 80,000 ft lumber, 100,000 shingles; Garibaldi, LaSalle, 35,361 ft lumber, 300,000 ft. unwrought marble.

ARRIVED—S. F. Gale, Lemont, 70 yards rubble stone; 9 yards dimension stone; Lady Franklin, Lemont, 80 yards rubble stone; Conveyance, Lemont, 40 yards dimension stone.

The New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 15.

The week opens with some animation in the dry goods market. The auctions are well attended, and goods are freely disposed of at advanced prices.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

COTTON—Dull and drooping at $1.42@1.43 for upland middling and scarcely any demand.

FLOUR—[illegible] for extra state; $9.80@9.75 for super western; $10.40@10.80 for common to medium extra western; $11.00@11.50 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $11.80@12.50 for trade brands —market closing heavy, with no buyers at the outside quotations.

WHISKY—Firmer at $1.71 for state and $1.72 for western, including small lots of the latter at $1.73.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 1@2c lower. Choice amber Milwaukee, $2.44; good winter red, $2.48. Rye firm at $1.65. Barley steady. Corn opened firm and closed dull and drooping at $1.62 in store and $1.62½ delivered. Oats declining at $1.00@1.05 for western.

WOOL—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 45@0c. Sugar firm; Muscovado, [illegible]; Havana, 19½@20c. Molasses steady at $1.30.

PETROLEUM—Steady; crude, 46@c; refined in bond, [illegible]; free, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower at $39.00@39.50 for mess; $40.00@40.25 for new do, cash and regular way—closing at $40.50 for cash; [illegible] prime, [illegible] for prime mess; also 1,000 brls new mess for [illegible]. Beef very firm at $7.00@12.00 for country [illegible]. Beef hams steady at [illegible]. Lard rather firmer but not very active, at 21@24½c—latter price extreme. Butter quiet and steady, at 38@45c for western and 43@54c for State. Cheese unchanged at 16@22c for common to prime.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 15.

GOLD—Market very dull, no speculative move, and in the absence of late brisk export demand the price is weak and declining—opening at 244⅞, declining to 236¾, and rose again to 2[illegible], at 3.30 p. m. 239¼ and weak.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Gold closed at Gallagher's at 239¾.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 15.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales unimportant, at an advance, chiefly on the fine qualities. Super, $10.00@10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with sales of red at $2.60@2.63 and white at $2.65. Corn firm at $1.80; holders ask an advance.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady. Sales of Cuba at 21@22c. Coffee firm. Sales of Rio at 45@46c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Sales of mess pork at $45.00@46.00.

PETROLEUM—Steady, at 44@45c for crude, 65@66c for refined in bond, and 85@88c for do free.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.78.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Tuesday evening, Nov. 15.

FLOUR—Active.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and active. White $1.64 in gold; prime do $1.56 in gold; Canada amber spring $[illegible] in gold; No. 1 Chicago spring $2.22½; and winter red Ohio $2.30. Corn and Oats quiet. Barley active and advancing. Rye and Peas scarce, quiet and nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady.

LAKE IMPORTS—22,000 bus wheat; 11,000 bus barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,400 brls flour; 18,500 bus wheat; 3,500 bus barley.

Snow to the depth of three inches has fallen since morning. Wind N. W.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864.

UP—Sturges, Rawson, Chicago, Goffe, Anderson, Muskingum, Whitman, Exchange, Treat.

DOWN—Elsworth, Shook, San Jacinto.

WIND—West.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	*3:15 a. m.
Madison Express	*4:15 p. m.	*1:30 p. m.
Woodstock Accomodation	5:00 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
Night Express	*9:30 p. m.	*5:15 p. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	7:45 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	*9:00 p. m.	5:15 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:30 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	10:25 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Detroit Express	*5:30 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	*10:00 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	*6:15 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	*5:30 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accom'dation	*4:30 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:50 p. m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Night Express	*10:30 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Cin. & Louisville Exp's	*6:30 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)		
Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a. m.	2:35 p. m. / 8:45 p. m.
" Harrisburg	1:20 p. m.	3:45 a. m. / 6:00 a. m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:30 p. m.	5:50 a. m. / 10:10 a. m.
" N. York via Allenton		1:55 p. m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:05 p. m.	12:05 p. m. / 8:35 p. m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p. m.	7:00 a. m. / 11:30 p. m.
" Washington	9:30 p. m.	10:30 a. m. / 5:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:30 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:30 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" "	*5:30 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Galesburg and Quincy Ac	4:00 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	8:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:15 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Through Trains	4:30 p. m.	5:20 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	10:00 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
Night Express	9:00 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	3:30 p. m.	8:40 p. m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p. m.	4:31 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, November 9th, 1864, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., Capt. GEO. T. HERARD and Miss SARAH H. LOOMIS, daughter of James M. Loomis, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 15th, of gravel, JOSEPH GIBSON, youngest son of Wm. and Sarah Ann Albaugh, aged 10 months.

Funeral on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 15th, of diptheria, CLARENCE L., youngest son of William Wallace and Angelina Stewart, aged 4 years.

Funeral services will be announced in due time.

"Oh, we shall mourn the long, and miss
Thy ready smile, thy ready kiss,
The patter of thy little feet,
Sweet frowns, and stammered phrases sweet."

On Saturday, Nov. 12th, HENRY RUSSELL TUCKER, only son of Col. Joseph H. and Jane A. Tucker aged 17 years, 3 months and 26 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, (to-day,) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from the First Presbyterian Church, Wabash avenue.

November 1st, in Salt Lake City, of consumption, EPHRAIM H. TUNNECLIFFE, after a brief illness, aged 31 years.

☞ St. Louis and Buffalo papers please copy.

In this city, Sunday, Nov. 13th, CALISTA OPHELIA, wife of Melville Weston Fuller, and daughter of Eli Reynolds, deceased, aged 26 years.

Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Fuller, No. 9 Eldridge Court.

Real Estate==City.

FOR SALE—On West-Adams-st, opposite Jefferson Park—Two new Brick Houses, with all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession given.

ON TWENTY-FIRST STREET—Two new Brick Houses between Wabash and Michigan avenues. Immediate possession.

ON WARREN ST., NEAR LINCOLN—New House and 50 feet front. $6,000. Immediate possession.

ON NORTH MORGAN—No. 132. Rents for $240 per year readily. $1,800.

ALSO—A large number of good Houses and Building Lots in other parts of the city for sale cheap.

HOUSE AND TWO ACRES—Containing Shrubbery, Orchard, Shade Trees, &c., at Waukegan, five (5) minutes walk from Depot. Call and see plat of House and Grounds. J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street.

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, if applied for soon, a nice two-story frame House of eight rooms and Lot 25x125 feet, with frame Barn, on Aberdeen street near Jackson street. Also, a number of other houses and lots, building lots, river lots, farms. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. no16-w254-1t

FOR SALE—North Side Residence. House and Lot on Oak street, between Clark and Lasalle, fronting south—lot 50 by 125 feet to an alley; water and gas; eleven rooms. Also, first-class Houses and Lots in the South Division. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block. no15-w255-3t

FOR SALE—Some choice Lots in Sawyer's Addition, between Ada and Elizabeth streets, on West Randolph, Lake, Fulton and Carroll streets. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, 51 Clark street. no15-w234-10t

FOR SALE—Two Residences west of the Park, one block from Randolph street cars, for sale at $2,500 each. Fine Residence, with two or three acres of ground, near street cars, just north of city limits. This is one of the most inviting places for sale about the city. Also, one, two and three acre lots in same vicinity, convenient to street cars, one-half cash down, balance on long time at 7 per cent. Also, farming land, improved and unimproved, around the city. Also, [illegible] on Lake Shore, at a great bargain. no15-w203-3t ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 63 Clark-st.

Boarding.

BOARDING—One unfurnished room to rent with board at 84 Wabash avenue, southeast corner of Randolph street. Two day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and an unfurnished front chamber, with good closet, on the North Side, handy to business, at a reasonable price. Address "[illegible]," Tribune office. no16-w252-1t

BOARDING—Wanted. A gentleman and wife with no children wish board and unfurnished room in some private family, where they can enjoy the comforts of a home. Address Post Office Box 1841.

BOARDING—Wanted by a gentleman and his wife, a handsome suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on the North Side, east of Wolcott street and north of Huron. Address, giving accommodations and terms, "S A W," Box 516, Chicago. no15-w247-1w

BOARDING—Day boarders wanted at No. 113 Michigan avenue. no1[illegible]-197-4t

TAKEN UP—On my premises, on [illegible] inst., a white hog, medium size, not very fat. The owner can have the same by paying charges, upon application to MRS. GOIL, [illegible] Twelfth street, near Halsted.

TAKEN UP—A black Cow. The owner can obtain the same by applying to LILL'S GARDEN, North Side. no15-w[illegible] JOHN VANSCHNECKT.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. McVicker & Myers .... Managers.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, sixty cents; Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Secured seats, twenty-five cents; Private Boxes, $5.00 and $3.00. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock.

THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

Last week—Engagement of the [illegible] actress, Miss LAURA KEENE.

Wednesday and Thursday will be presented an entire new version of EAST LYNN, Dramatized by the authoress of the novel, Mrs. Henry Wood, expressly for Miss Keene.

Lady Isabel }
Madam Vine } .... LAURA KEENE.

Corlecie, Mr. Nagle; Dill, J. Dyott; Griffin, Mr. Hawk; Barbara, Mrs. Myers.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS KEENE.

Saturday afternoon—Laura Keene Matinee.

☞ In rehearsal, the last London sensational drama, by Charles Gayler, entitled WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. COL. J. H. WOOD AND R. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.

THE TWO DROMIOS A HIT!

Wednesday evening will be presented Shakespeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Antipolis of Syracuse .... Mr. F. E. Aiken
Antipolis of Ephesus .... Mr. McManus
Dromio of Syracuse .... Mr. Dillon
Dromio of Ephesus .... Mr. Bradley
Adriana ... L. R. Perrin; Luciana .... May Howard

To conclude with the elegant Comedy of NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Admiral Kingston, Mr. Bradley; Lieut. Kingston, Mr. Frank Aiken; Mary Mortimer, Jennie Hight; Mrs. Pontifex, Mrs. Stonesall.

In rehearsal, John Brougham's New Comedy, played with great success in London and New York, entitled PLAYING WITH FIRE.

THE CHICAGO BEAUTY is now on exhibition.

OYSTER SUPPER.—The ladies of the CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, (Second Universalist,) Will give an Oyster Supper in the VESTRY OF THE CHURCH, corner of West Washington and Sangamon streets,

On Thursday Evening, Nov. 17.

Tickets can be purchased at the door. no16-w197-2t&tthp

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

JAMES R. GILMORE, Esq., (EDMUND KIRKE,) Will Lecture at BRYAN HALL, On Thursday and Friday Evenings, The 17th and 18th Inst., commencing at 8 o'clk.

SUBJECTS:

1st.—JEFF. DAVIS AND RICHMOND DURING THE SEIGE.

2d.—OUR LAST DAY IN DIXIE, in which Mr. Gilmore will give an account of his visit to Libby Prison, &c.

Tickets may be procured at any time at the Book Store of S. C. Griggs & Co. Admission, 50 cents. no15-w211-3t&thp

FAIR AND OYSTER SUPPER. THE LADIES OF CALVARY CHURCH Will have a Fair and Oyster Supper

On Thursday Evening, November 17, In the basement of their Church, corner of Twenty-Second street and Indiana avenue.

A good time and plenty to eat. The public are invited. no15-w230-3t-4thp

THANKSGIVING EVE. A GRAND Masquerade and Military Ball WILL BE GIVEN On Wednesday Night, (23d,) AT BRYAN HALL, Under the auspices of the well-known BACHELORS' CLUB OF THIS CITY.

Great preparations are being made to make this the ball of the season. A NEW FEATURE to Chicago masqueraders will be introduced during the evening. no15-w174-3t-4thp

VARIETIES THEATRE, Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
G. M. CHADWICK .... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH .... Acting and Stage Manager.

NEW STARS, NEW ATTRACTIONS.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14th, re-appearance of the old favorites, M'lls AUGUSTA, TONY PASTOR and MAGGIE MARSHALL.

Continued success of Miss JENNIE EAGAN, Premiere Danseuse; also, Messrs. H. W. EGAN and J. S. EDWARDS, Ethiopian Delineators and general Versatile Comedians.

JOHNNY MACK and LITTLE MAC will appear on Thursday evening, Nov. 17th. Several other new Stars are engaged and will shortly appear.

CHANGE OF TIME:

Doors open at 6:45 .... Curtain rises at 7:45

SCALE OF PRICES:

Parquette, 30 cents .... Dress Circle, 40 cents
Private Boxes .... $5.00 and $4.00
Single Seats in Boxes .... 75 cents

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY & LEON'S Minstrels, Monday Evening, November 14th, and every evening during the week. First week of Little George, the brightest child of the age. First week of the Magnificent Operetta, the Visible Prince—arranged by Leon. Introducing selections from Faust, Stabat Mater, Ernani, Don Pasquale, &c. Beautiful new scene by Wm. Voegtlen; new costumes, properties, &c., &c.

ADMISSION—25 cents; Orchestra Chairs and Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Lower Boxes, $4.00; Upper, $3.00. Box Office open from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock p. m. EDWIN KELLY, Manager. R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Clark and Monroe streets. Students entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Soirees Tuesday evenings, only for scholars and friends. Miss Claudine Meyers, Miss Mary Dorval and Miss Jennie Martine, Lady Teachers. J. EDWIN MARTINE, Princ'l.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 71 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's classes every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday evening. Rooms to let for private parties. no15-v923-6t&tp

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Salesrooms in Portland Block, NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN STREET.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Wool Socks, Shirts and Drawers, Felt Hats, CLOTHING, BUCK GLOVES, BOOTS, SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15th and 16th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS IN FRAMES BY CATALOGUE, AT AUCTION

On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.

We have received from the East a fine collection of Oil Paintings, among which are some very choice works of art. Also, about FIFTY FINE PAINTINGS from a PRIVATE GALLERY, all of which will be sold without reserve for cash. The Catalogues will be ready, and the Paintings will be on exhibition several days before the sale.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

As several parties have expressed a desire to contribute to this sale, we would inform them that they can do so on or before Nov. 17th. We wish it distinctly understood that every Painting on the Catalogue will be sold without reserve.

☞ None will be received except on those terms.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE, Every Wednesday, at 10 A. M. prompt. GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers, No. 54 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

LARGE SALE OF New and Second Hand Furniture, Damask Curtains, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Piano Fortes, Melodeon, And one pair of MATCHED HORSES AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, November 18, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our rooms, the entire Furniture, Carpets, Horses, &c., of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping, and removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Marble-top Tables, Bookcases and Secretaries, Oak Sideboard, with marble top, elegant Hat Racks, Etageres, Easy Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Dressing Bureaus, Wardstands, solid Rosewood and Walnut Parlor Sets, in rep and hair cloth, Rocking Chairs, Oak Settee, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Spring and other Mattresses, Oak Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Fancy Tables, fine Sofa Beds, Wardrobes, Damask Curtains, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Piano Stool. SILVER WARE—Castors, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Coffee and Tea Set, Ladles, Cake and Card Baskets, Cutlery and Plate, Mugs, Goblets, &c. CARPETS—Several yards of fine Tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets. PIANO AND MELODEON—At 11 o'clock, one very fine Rosewood case, carved leg, inlaid desk and full iron frame Piano Forte, in perfect order, very little used, and is a rich, full toned instrument; made by P. Hale, of New York. Also, one superior Melodeon, made by Prince, of N. Y. HORSES, &c. One pair of very stylish Family Horses, dark brown, six and seven years old, very well matched and gentle. Can be seen and examined in front of our rooms at 9 o'clock, and will be sold at 10½ o'clock. Also, at the same time, one set Double Harness, one Leopard and [illegible]. BOOKS—About 150 volumes of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. STOVES—Two superior Cook Stoves, several Parlor and Office Stoves, &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—We shall sell at Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 24th, at 9½ o'clock, at 90 West Randolph street, the entire stock of FURNITURE AND CROCKERY of a dealer closing business. Particulars will be given on Thursday week. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. no15-w129-13t

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE On Friday Morning, November 18th,

We shall sell the entire furniture of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping, removed to our store for convenience of sale. Will be included in the sale a very fine ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITE, over 300 yards of Brussels and other Carpets, fine Dressing Bureaus and Chairs, Hat Tree, &c., &c. One pair very fine MATCHED HORSES.

Particulars will be given on Wednesday morning. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. no15-w228-1t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. LADIES CLOTH CLOAKS AND DRESS SILKS, AT AUCTION.

We will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, at our rooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. The ladies are informed that they are now offered a splendid opportunity for purchasing at auction rich and fashionable Garments, consisting of Cloth Cloaks, comprising All Wool Cloths, Esquimaux Beaver, Castor Beaver and Water-Proof Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Circulars, &c., made expressly for city retail trade. Each Cloak will be put up and sold separately. Ladies will also find rich Dress Silks, consisting of heavy Dress Silks, in plain blacks, blue, violet and brown, &c. These goods will be sold in single patterns to suit buyers. The goods will be on exhibition the day before the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. no16-w233-1t

Wanted==Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. Fair girls of the North, will you write to one of Uncle Sam's nephews down in Arkansas, who is desirous to correspond with as many of the fair as see fit to reply and with to correspond with a gay soldier boy. Please address "ROY," Co. A, 106 Ill. Inf., Pine Bluff, Arkansas. no16-w[illegible]-1t

Wanted==Substitutes.

WANTED—Drafted Men who desire Substitutes should apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. You will be supplied cheaper than at any other office. We furnish good men. No bounty jumpers. no15-w[illegible]-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Men who wish to procure Substitutes, to understand that they can get bounty jumpers cheaper than they can get good men, if they wish; but are they aware that their money is thrown away, if not we can inform them that such is the fact, and they are still liable for military duty. If you want a good Substitute, go to the only reliable and original office in the city of Chicago, and procure one. Also, each is a small margin for our trouble, and we will furnish you good men. We pay a license to the city of Chicago, and refer to the leading bankers and merchants here. We would not issue so long an advertisement, but we wish to guard the public against the numerous empirics and sharpers who invest all large cities. LEWIS & CO., 84 Dearborn street, P. O. Drawer 6,195. no16-w[illegible]-1t

WANTED—A Substitute for three years, to whom a liberal sum will be paid. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, No. 9 Metropolitan Block. no15-w[illegible]-1t

WANTED—20 Volunteers and Substitutes for the U. S. Navy, to whom the highest bounty will be paid, money down as soon as you pass the doctor. Parties having men, liberally dealt with. Apply at 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers who wish to receive the highest bounty, with choice of service, army or navy, to apply at 84 Dearborn street. Room 5. Let no street runner influence you, but come right to LEWIS & CO. no16-w[illegible]-1t

WANTED—Parties who have Substitutes to dispose of, to know that they can always procure the highest price for them, and no danger of their being swindled out of their money, by applying at 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS & CO. no16-w[illegible]-1t

WANTED—To inform the public in general and all whom it may concern, that persons who are in need of Substitutes and Volunteers, or any one wishing to enlist, will receive honorable dealing and good men. Most respectfully yours, &c., WM. H. MURPHY & CO., basement, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets.

P. S.—We defy competition, as we always have done, either in giving more money to recruits and substitutes, or in selling less from principals or township quotas. Give us a call or address Lock Box 6063. no16-w[illegible]-1t

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for the U. S. Army and Navy, for one, two and three years, to whom the largest bounties will be paid. We propose doing now as we always have done before, to give more money for men than any other office in Chicago. WM. MURPHY & CO., corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.

Substitutes and Volunteers furnished at the old and reliable office of WM. MURPHY & CO., on the most reasonable terms. Good men always on hand. Call in person or address Lock Box 6063, Chicago, Ill. no15-w[illegible]-1t

WANTED—Substitutes! Substitutes!—Substitutes!—Do you want a substitute? If so, you can have one at the office of WM. H. MURPHY & CO., corner Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.

WANTED—Volunteers! Volunteers! Volunteers!—Do you want one? If so, you can get them of WM. H. MURPHY & CO., for we can furnish you more than any other office in Chicago, and for less money. no16-w[illegible]-1t

Wanted==Agents.

WANTED.—Agents wanted either on a salary or commission to sell the Genuine Improved New England Family Sewing Machines. The best finished, best working and cheapest Machines in the market. Very liberal terms to agents. Address DANE & CO., Post Office Box 59, Chicago, Illinois, or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets. no15-w[illegible]-4t

WANTED—Agents for Histories of War, Northern and Southern sides. The great work "American Statesman, 1234 pages, and many most popular books. Also portraits of Generals, $12 per 100. Profitable for soldiers and others. Cut this out. Stamp for catalogue. S. M. KENNEDY, 124 Clark street, Chicago. no15-w[illegible]-1t

WANTED—Agents to sell our new style of Gift Stationery Packages, and also many other fast-selling articles. Smart agents can easily make $10 to $20 per day. Send along your orders at once, for now is the time to make money. Circulars sent free. G. M. DUNN & CO., 182 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. no15-w[illegible]-1t

WANTED—Agents and all seeking profitable employment to know that they can secure a good paying business for the winter by taking an agency for our standard subscription works, also maps, photographs and upwards of sixty steel engravings of prominent persons and generals. Active Agents are realizing $150 per month. Address E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. no14-w[illegible]-1t

WANTED AGENTS.—$50 to $150 per month. Agents wanted everywhere, male and female, to sell the celebrated IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINES (positively the only genuine), price only $18. It will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, cord, quilt and embroider beautifully. Every machine warranted five years. We will pay the above wages and expenses, or give a liberal commission. Call on or address, with stamp, S. T. BUSH & CO, 81 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. no15-w[illegible]-1t

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works, including SCHOUTEN'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 2 vols., now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION, 20th edition in the bindery, and MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS, a work of thrilling interest. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. no15-w[illegible]-1t

WANTED—Agents, $100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the Northwest to sell BINGLEY'S ANIMATED NATURE. A very popular and standard work—1200 royal octavo pages, elegantly bound—500 splendid and accurate engravings—price only $7.00. Exclusive territories given. Address the publisher, HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago. no14-w[illegible]-1t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap, Two Horses suitable for Lumbermen, Pork Packers or heavy work, will work single or double harness. Inquire at Howes' stable, Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph streets. no15-w[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—Rare chance for Manufacturers, the trade, custom and Patent Right of a machine that is well established, has a large run of custom in the Western States, pays large profits, &c. Orders are coming in every day. Address or call within three days at EMERY & CO.'S 204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. no15-w[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—A nearly new two-story frame house of 13 rooms, brick basement and lot, on Wendell street, near Lasalle, will be sold low. Also a lot on Superior street, between Dearborn and Wolcott—60 by 100 feet. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. no15-w[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, a marble top Billiard Table. Particulars can be had by applying to A. B. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table Maker, 160 State street. no15-w[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE.—A bargain. A stock of Cigars, Tobacco and Fancy Goods, with store to rent, in one of the best locations in the city. Any one with a small capital will find this a good investment. Also, a Tailor's Establishment for sale at a low figure. A. J. HALE & CO., room No. 10, P. O. Block.

FOR SALE—A Horse and Open Buggy. Inquire at 204 Madison street. no15-w[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—Cheap, a span of Mules. Apply at EBERLE'S Flour and Feed Store, Cottage Grove avenue, between Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Seventh streets. no15-w[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—Saloon and Boarding House. All or part possession given Dec. 1st, 1864. Address Box 3880, Chicago, Ill. no15-w[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—Horse, Harness and Express Wagon for sale at 47 Franklin st., room No. 11. Same place, all kinds of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Lager Beer Saloons, Liquor Stores, Houses and Lots for sale. G. HANSEN, Real Estate Agent. no15-w[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—A wagon and harness for sale cheap. Inquire at 37 West Lake street. no15-w[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—Rare Opportunity for those desirous of entering in a well established business. The entire stock of merchandise of E. Chesebough, deceased, late of Atchison City, Kansas, is offered for sale at a bargain. The situation of the stand is not surpassed by any place on the Missouri River. The sales during the last year exceed Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000). Terms reasonable. Apply to MRS. E. CHESEBOUGH, Administratrix. no15-w[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—Cheap. Six Horses suitable for dray or express; also, one Pony, at the barn on Morgan street, between Randolph and Lake, or inquire of A. R. BODLEY, 326 West Lake street. no15-w[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—A two-seated Rockaway, in good order. Inquire at 44 North Wells street. no15-w[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE.—To Printers. Parties desiring to purchase second-hand Printing material will find a complete office for publishing a Newspaper and doing Job Work, at S. P. ROUNDS, State street, Chicago. no15-w[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—The Simmons Farm, 174 acres, 14 timber, fenced into a dozen fields, house 20x40, two barns, sheds, outhouses, orchard, &c. Improvements would now cost over $5,000. Location, half a mile south of Lodi, DeKalb county, Illinois. Price $6,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark st. no15-w[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—Farms, 51 acres, $2,500; do 160, $3,000; do 80, $4,000; do 160, $4,500; do 320, $4,800; do 80, $4,800; do 80, $5,000; do 160, $5,600; do 174, $6,000; do [illegible]. All well improved and near depots and villages. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark st. no15-w[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—Cheap, one Dederick's Lever Press. Also, 300 or 400 tons Prairie Hay. For particulars address E. C. HAYES, Onarga, Illinois. no15-w[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—Vessel for sale. Carries 86 m on six feet water. Apply to HALSTED & HIGGIE, 126 South Water st. no15-w[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—Wanted to sell a Store and Stock of Merchandise, consisting of staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queensware, &c., principally bought from twelve months to two years ago. The store is located in one of the best county seats in this State, and will give good reasons for selling. Apply, or address by letter, LEE & ANTES, 131 Lake st. no15-w[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—Cheap, Engine Lathes. We will sell five or six second-hand Lathes, in running order, 6 to 30 feet long. F. W. GATES, President. no15-w[illegible]-1t

Strayed.

STRAYED—Or Stolen. On the 13th inst., about 11 A. M., from in front of the State Savings Bank, my Sorrel Mare, with saddle and bridle. She had a white stripe in the head, one white hind foot and a small bunch on right side. I will pay a liberal reward for her recovery, or information leading to the detection of the thief. F. B. [illegible], 147 West Lake street. no15-w[illegible]-1t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A Black Mare Pony, with star on the forehead, saddle, bridle and halter on, about noon yesterday, in front of Lamp and Glassware store, 71 Randolph street. All expenses will be paid by returning the horse to my store. N. F. MERRILL. no15-w[illegible]-1t

STRAYED—Or stolen. On the night of Nov. 14th, from the subscriber, a Bay Mare, about 15½ hands high, and weighing about 1,000 lbs, without shoes; one white foot, from fetlock down. A liberal reward will be paid for her return, or for information as to where she may be found. JAMES ROONEY, corner Jefferson and Polk streets.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A fine suit of front offices at No. 98 Washington street. Apply to L. C. OTIS, Room No. 1. no15-w[illegible]-1t

TO RENT—A first-class brick dwelling on Wabash Avenue, near Eighteenth street, containing ten rooms, with good brick barn. Rent [illegible]. Possession given on or before December 1st. Address P. O. Box 1910, or call at office corner of South Clark and Eighteenth streets.

TO RENT—Unfurnished rooms for lodgers, with or without board, can be had at the southeast corner of Superior and Market streets. no15-w[illegible]-1t

TO RENT—And Furniture for sale, hotel stand, situated forty miles from Chicago, in a good business town, and doing a good business. For terms inquire of GILBERT & SAMPSON, Joliet, Ill., or THOMAS DAWSON, 161 and 163 Canal street, or P. O. Box 2904, Chicago. no15-w[illegible]-1t

Wanted.

WANTED—A Tubular Boiler, of 12 to 16 horse power. Address, with capacity and terms, Box 116 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WANTED—A girl, German preferred, as housekeeper. None but a good honest girl need apply. Inquire at No. 239 [illegible] street.

WANTED—One hundred men to make from $10 to $20 a week in a good paying business in this city, with a capital from $5 to $10 required. Please call at 111½ [illegible] and learn the chances.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as Shipping Clerk in some wholesale house, who has had five years experience in the business. Reference given. Apply to "R. B.," Tribune office.

WANTED—One thousand with money in hand from twenty-five to one hundred dollars, to commence a business [illegible] [illegible] at Room 14, No. [illegible] [illegible] street, 10. Please do now [illegible], or if you must write [illegible] 6337, and we will answer.

WANTED—An unfurnished room without board. Terms [illegible] per month. South Side preferred. Address [illegible] office. References given and required.

WANTED—A first-class Tinner, to go to Jerseyville, Ill. Good wages and steady work. Apply to J. H. JAMES, Jerseyville, Ill.

WANTED—A good girl wishes a situation to do general housework, sewing and chamberwork. Address "[illegible]," Tribune office, or call at 120 South Jefferson street.

WANTED—A situation by an experienced Norwegian Drug Clerk, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches. The best of references given. Address "PHARMACEUTIST," Post Office Box 3817, Chicago.

WANTED—By a lady, one room with board, in a private family or private boarding house. Address "[illegible]," [illegible] office.

WANTED—A situation as Assistant Book-Keeper or Clerk in a wholesale store or manufacturing establishment, by a young man in his nineteenth year. Address P. O. Box [illegible], or apply to the undersigned at 54 South Clark [illegible]. THOS. [illegible].

WANTED—A young man wants a situation in a wholesale jobbing or commission house. Satisfactory reference given, [illegible] object, a permanent situation. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—$10 to $20 per day. Do you wish to engage in a profitable business? If so, call immediately at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill., or address P. O. Box 4050, with stamp enclosed.

WANTED—A Canvasser for Life Insurance. Liberal commission allowed. Address, with real name and place, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A Pattern Maker at R. T. CRANE & BRO'S, 102 West Lake street.

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-tenders, &c., seeking situations should apply at the Advertising and General Business Agency, 84 Dearborn street, Chicago. Situations now open. References to first-class houses. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—$100 to $200 per Month. The Auburn Publishing Company offers unequalled inducements to Agents, male or female, to sell their popular subscription books, for sale immense. Every family wants them. Send for particulars and stamp to F. K. MATTHEWS, 84 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4793.

WANTED—A situation in a Grocery Store, a situation as light Porter, or a situation in any good place to work. Apply at the Advertising and General Business Agency, 84 Dearborn street, room 5. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—A Machinist to repair an iron rolling shutter. Apply immediately at 78 Lake street.

WANTED—By a first-class cook a situation in a hotel or respectable boarding house to do meat and pastry cooking. Apply at 126 Clark street, where American, English, German, Scotch and colored servants, with good city references can be obtained. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. Box 1659.

WANTED—Book-keepers, Clerks, Porters, Drivers, &c., seeking employment, should call at the Mercantile Employment Agency, 83 Randolph street, room 1. Applicants to leave their orders before three p. m.

WANTED—To sell one-half interest in a Family Grocery Store, now doing a good business. Call at No. 485 State st.

WANTED—By a lady of refinement and experience, a situation as housekeeper; a quiet home the object. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—A good young horse, gentle, not afraid of the cars, used to hitching, and a one-horse express wagon. Such a one will find a cash customer at 77 Monroe street, Chicago.

WANTED—Real Estate. A good-sized Lot, in a pleasant neighborhood, near the city horse-cars, for cash. Leave description, &c., at the Illinois Staats Zeitung. AUG. BRUNING.

WANTED—By a German girl of good education, a place in a private family where she can make herself generally useful. Good references can be given. Address "F," Tribune office.

WANTED — An experienced Bank Book-keeper, to take charge of an individual ledger. Address P. O. Box 5900, giving references and terms.

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced girl to cook, wash and iron. Good wages paid. Call at 369 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Country Board by a gentleman and his wife, [illegible] miles from the city. Address "[illegible]," Tribune office, stating distance, terms, &c.

WANTED—To rent immediately, a Cottage or part of a house, for a small family, or house suitable for two families, in a good locality and convenient to street cars. Address "J W C," Box 6403, Chicago Post office.

WANTED—An honest, active, intelligent young man, from 18 to 21 years of age, as Clerk in dry goods. Good references required. A Sabbath school scholar preferred. G. G. [illegible], South Clark street.

WANTED—By a good Photographer, a situation. Is posted in all the different branches of photography. Would have no objections to go into the country. Address for two weeks D. G. W., 223 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation in a wholesale or retail house, by an experienced salesman. Can give good city reference. Moderate salary required. Address, "G C," Box 1566, Chicago.

WANTED—A Home, by a young man in a private christian family. Would be willing to pay for his board by teaching an hour or two each day. Would not object to taking care of a horse. Address, "HOME," Tribune office.

WANTED—A two-horse express wagon. Must be strong enough to carry [illegible] hundred. Apply at 20 Lasalle st.

WANTED—A boy to learn the Drug business. Apply at 281 State street.

WANTED—A situation as traveling agent by a middle aged man. Address "[illegible]," Tremont House. Speaks German. Address "H," Box 3496.

WANTED—A young man acquainted with the English, German and French languages, wishes for a situation either in a Hardware or Provision store. Best of references given. Address "Wm M," Tribune office.

WANTED—A furnished room for two gentlemen, with or without board. Please address, "S. W." Tribune office.

WANTED—To purchase for cash, a part interest in some mercantile or manufacturing business. Capital at disposal about [illegible]. Address, stating particulars, P. O. Box 1969.

WANTED—The citizens of Chicago to cut down their tailor's bill and purchase of "Granger," Merchant Tailor, 120 South Clark street, Chicago, (from Broadway, New York, and Grover House, Boston.) Granger makes up cloth of every style in the most approved manner, at New York prices. Satisfaction guaranteed as to cut and workmanship, by any city in the trade.

WANTED—Employment—$75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A situation as assistant book-keeper in a respectable establishment. The best city references given. Address Post Office Drawer 6234.

WANTED—Information of a young man by the name of Samuel G. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] miles from Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

WANTED—A young man acquainted with the grocery business, wishes to get a good situation as clerk or salesman in a wholesale or retail grocery store. Takes the best of references and [illegible] Address "B D," Box 1431.

WANTED—Cook County Scrip for which the highest price will be paid by WILLIAM BARNETT, Merchant Tailor, and Furnishing Goods, 131 and 133 Randolph street.

WANTED—A Correspondent for an Insurance Office. Must be able to [illegible] [illegible], thoroughly, [illegible], able to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] requirements, with satisfactory references and antecedents, may secure a permanent situation. Address [illegible] INSURANCE, Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent, with the view to purchase, a small Tannery, [illegible] city. Address Box 4306, Chicago.

WANTED—$40,000. A rare opportunity is now offered to invest [illegible] in improved city property, [illegible] per cent income—rents at present will be [illegible] "BUSINESS," P. O. Drawer 6313, [illegible].

WANTED—Employment. $75 to $150 a day. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell [illegible] [illegible]. For simplicity, durability and [illegible] [illegible] and embroider beautifully. It will [illegible] Lock stitch, which can be [illegible] commission, of which the above stamp and [illegible] & WILSON, No. 19 Lyman's Block, Cleveland, Ohio. E. H. Mackinney, General Agent.

WANTED—For the Government. In the Quartermaster's Department at Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; also [illegible] [illegible] per month and rations. [illegible] Quartermaster's Office, [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois. G. M. [illegible], Agent.

Lost.

LOST—On Monday a Newfoundland Dog, with three feet black and one white. Had on leather collar, with owner's name on it. Any one returning him to [illegible] or to the Union Iron Works on [illegible] Fulton, shall be handsomely rewarded.

LOST—On Dearborn street, a [illegible] Embroidery Dry Goods store, [illegible] Office, a Lady's [illegible]. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at [illegible].

STOLEN—From the subscriber in Sycamore, on the night of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. A reward [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sycamore, Ill.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The military situation is feverish with expectation, and the promise of great events in the future. The dispatches increase the number of proofs that Sherman was preparing for a great movement, now certainly under way and the restlessness of the rebels has began. We have not long now to wait to gain information that will serve better than prognostications in so wide a field as that into which Sherman has pushed his way.

As to affairs in Mexico, we shall scarcely know what to believe until we send down that way and see. We shall have that national and neighborly errand to do as soon as we finish house-cleaning and repairing. We did not understand there was a house to let next door in our block, and Maximillian's door-plate may not be a permanency.

The rebel papers prognosticate from Lincoln's re-election a long war. Nothing more likely. The division of the North, and the success of the peace sneaks would have been an indefinite prolongation of our troubles, but now the people mean business and finishing the thing up straightway. There will be strong blows struck that will be followed up, and the reeling structure of the man-stealers will tumble. Humanity is against it. Deity is against it. Loyalty is against it, and not a nation on the face of the globe dares to put out its hand to stay it. There was one small duchy in Europe peeped a tiny note of recognition, earlier in the war, but its big neighbors frowned it into silence. The rebellion will die alone and be gathered to kindred great crimes against mankind.

Gold yesterday fell to 233¼, and the markets fluctuated accordingly. Unfortunately gold has such a "vagrom" rebel character of its own, that even in its tumbles there is little confidence among interested lookers-on, no one knowing whether Belmont may not still have hold of the string. By and by we shall reach solid ground again; until then move cautiously, buy sparingly, cultivate charity towards all men, and pity your Copperhead neighbor, who in all these present troubles is not your consolations.

We note elsewhere sundry appropriate suggested preparations for a right loyal Thanksgiving. Let our readers take stock in the same or originate new schemes. Remember the boys at the front, and their families at home, everywhere strengthen and encourage them.

Some of the foreign potentates are sending their diplomatic agents to Maximillian to congratulate him, in other words, to ask him how he likes it as far as he has got. It is a mission based on laudable curiosity. Maximillian is probably as happy as a barefoot boy in a cactus patch.

Great coal discoveries are reported on the Upper Missouri. Look out for Grand Continental Company's shares. It don't take much sometimes to start a coal fire in Wall street. However it is not unlikely that the Rice coal field may be a genuine, and if so a most important fact.

A Mississippi river naval commander has been making a marine Benedict Arnold of himself, and gone over to the enemy, threatening to "give the Yankees hell." He will have any to spare.

The trial of the St. Albans miscreants is postponed to November. The proper way to try these fellows is at (rifle) sight, and no chances for change of venue. Hemp often slips when it should not.

In the Shenandoah all is vigilance and readiness, with boot and saddle always sounding, and no rest for spur or saber. The rumor goes that Early has retreated to Lynchburg, but Phil. Sheridan will not go to sleep over such a tale. "*Sic itur ad astra*" which means, Phil, that is the way to get his stars.

The market columns, both home and by telegraph, are of unusual interest this morning, noting a lively state of fluctuation in the current.

The Washington dispatches say Ben. Butler's New York talk foreshadowed the policy of the war. Of course, Ben. Butler laid his ear to the earth, as you and we might have done, on that Tuesday of all Tuesday's in his life, and caught the million voiced utterance of the people, and that is precisely what they said, "Peace to traitors only on their submission—the rebellion must die." This is the policy of the war, not new but re-affirmed and emphasized, as loyal hearts beat faster in the struggle, and loyal hands grip firmer the steel hilts hard at the throat of the rebellion.

We like to see pinguitudinous Pennsylvania bestirring herself. Certes, the divers and sundry punches past delivered in her well-stuffed ribs should have taught her what she was for. The burghers remember their tubs—Gettys and Chambers—and are associating themselves for neighborhood and general defense. From the rumors, a rebel foray is threatened, and it is as well to be prepared. That's what's the matter.

Gen. Pope's report, referred to in our dispatches, develops his plan for the treatment of the Indians, and wisely proposes to relieve them from the horrors of Indian agents and the like. The evils inflicted upon the Indians by these knaves, are enough to excite a Quaker settlement up to scalping point. Gen. Pope proposes to relieve the aboriginal, and mend their manners thereby.

HABEAS CORPUS.

We understand that certain Copperhead lawyers in this city were busy yesterday in endeavoring to get Walsh, Larmon & Co. out of Camp Douglas on writs of *habeas corpus*. As the thing was not done, we presume that in the course of their researches they ran against the following provision of law enacted by Congress on the 3d of March, 1863:

An act, relating to Habeas Corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.

Be it enacted, &c.:

That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended as aforesaid, no military, or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the said writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force, and said rebellion continue.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in cases like these was suspended by the President fourteen months ago, the suspension remains in force, and the rebellion continues. The prisoners shall be held an unreasonable length of time without trial, the law provides a method for their discharge, but the summary process of defeating the ends of justice, which the friends of the raiders are endeavoring to find, does not exist.

THE GREAT AWAKENING.

The Democracy has got a flea in its ear. When the insect came there they best be known [illegible] the inelegant but expressive Spanish proverb touching the dangers of those who lie down with beggars. Some of the intensely loyal gentlemen now zealous in wrath at their fellows, knew months ago they were making strange bedfellows. The blanket that covered them at Chicago they said was the refuge and cover for every disloyal knave, every deserter, every rebel, every traitor against the Government, every professed man-stealer and [illegible] whipper, and seller of his own offspring. Was it any wonder that the flea [illegible]? And now the present rejoicings of [illegible] men, the present unmasking of traitors who would be incendiaries in our midst, brings [illegible] shame to these afflicted ones, and pain [illegible] wrath. One effect it is having, the [illegible] bedfellows will cease to the worse [illegible], and their late companions will hereafter be sadder and wiser men; purchase of [illegible] service to the country when their purgation is complete.

Take the case of smart Chicago attorneys, [illegible] [illegible] among them, who should [illegible] knows better. How have they bellowed [illegible] Copperhead love-feasts through this and [illegible] States, and tore passion to tatters [illegible] outrages on popular liberty by this [illegible]. Whereat disloyal men have [illegible], and traitors plotted and [illegible] deep under our houses. The election [illegible]. A blast of popular indignation swept [illegible] country, blew down all the screens [illegible] of the party opposed to the Government, and [illegible] behind them the vile [illegible] [illegible].